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CHERNYSHEV TAKES ISSUE WITH SPEAKES ON GENEVA

LD251502 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

At a news conference April 24 Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, expressed the reaction of official Washington to the Soviet Union's assessment of the approach of the U.S. Administration to the Geneva talks. And yet another time, as is the custom of the U.S. Administration, the remarks of the deputy press secretary contained denial of hard facts, distorted interpretation of the subject and objectives of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms and, to be sure, unrestrained publicity for the White House's pseudo-peaceable intentions.

It turns out that Washington was offended by the appraisal of the first stage of the Geneva negotiations which states that Washington does not seek accord with the Soviet Union. Larry Speakes said that the U.S. was approaching the first round of the Geneva talks with the determination to work for radical reductions in nuclear arms, determination to lay the groundwork for a more stable strategic relationship, the White House spokesman maintained.

Well, if it was, it never did approach. Perhaps additional numbers of MX first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles which the U.S. Administration tried to get from Congress in the duration of the first stage of Geneva talks are proof of its determination to work for radical reductions in nuclear arms? Perhaps the exorbitant military budget of the Pentagon standing at hundreds of billions of dollars is intended for laying the groundwork for stability? It is evident that U.S. President Reagan himself gave a more accurate assessment of the U.S. Administration's intentions and actions when he stated with satisfaction not so long ago that the United States had achieved progress in implementing a large-scale program for America's re-armament. It is clear to the whole world that the content of that program is not reduction but a buildup of the strategic nuclear potential of the United States and its objective is not stronger stability but the attainment of military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Larry Speakes tried to justify another aspect of Washington's actions -- that the United States allegedly is not violating the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the interrelationship of the three guidelines at the talks: on preventing an arms race in space, on reducing nuclear strategic arms and reducing nuclear intermediate-range arms in Europe. Speakes admitted that for many years the United States kept saying that there existed a conceptual interrelationship between questions discussed at Geneva. However, Larry Speakes failed to disclose how and what exactly the U.S. was saying. Let us remind him, for example, what General Curtis Lemay, one of the organizers of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, told the U.S. Congress way back in 1963. He said that many people were opposed to the idea of developing space weapon systems in the belief that the transfer of the arms race to space would not change the balance of forces on earth. Nonetheless, the general also said, the future destiny of the world would in all probability depend on the development of new weapon systems. Having neutralized the nuclear missile systems of the enemy, the victor-country would be able to dictate its own terms to it.

Senator Barry Goldwater was even more outspoken on the objective of space militarization when he said that the one who controlled aerospace rules the world. This is the essence of the conceptual interrelationship between space and offensive nuclear arms as Washington understood and understands it in actual fact. It uses peace rhetoric only to conceal its real aims.

Alleging that from the point of view of the United States the question of reducing offensive nuclear arms cannot be regarded separately from a broader question of interrelationship between offensive and defensive forces, the White House deputy press secretary is not saying the truth, to put it mildly, for Washington exactly does not want and flatly refuses to discuss and resolve at Geneva the question of preventing the spread of the arms race to outer space.

In a bid to justify at least to a certain extent the unconstructive U.S. position in the Geneva negotiations Speakes went so far as to say about [as received] a unilateral interpretation of the January accord by the Soviet Union. The question arises whether Mr. Speakes gave himself the trouble of reading through the joint Soviet-U.S. statement. For it says clearly and unequivocally that the objective of the negotiations will be to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth. Let us emphasize: preventing, not "coordinating" the race in space weapons which evidently the White House is eager to do. This means that it is exactly the U.S. Administration that interprets the January accord unilaterally, or to be more straightforward, misinterprets it.

And finally the expression of the hope that the Soviet Union would demonstrate a constructive approach when the negotiations resume on May 30 was an ultimate in pharisaism. These words are clearly addressed to the wrong quarter. For the Soviet Union has demonstrated its constructive approach with its practical actions, and not mere words, by announcing a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of other counter-measures in Europe, by proposing to introduce a moratorium for the entire duration of the talks on the development of space weapons and to freeze nuclear arsenals.

The world over, that move was regarded as an important and constructive one, promoting the success of the negotiations. But, as one Russian classic put it, "the whole company is marching out of step, except the lieutenant" -- the White House yet another time demonstrated its own, very distorted idea of constructiveness, it failed to make a single gesture of goodwill in response to the Soviet initiatives, and even announced them to be "propaganda". So who is to be urged to embark on the road of constructiveness?

If one gives up the intention of misleading public opinion it will become clear that the arms race is incompatible with disarmament negotiations. The Soviet Union firmly stated that it would not encourage such a course. It is high time all those who are now engaged in political game and not serious politics understood that.

WESTERN MEDIA 'DISTORT' GORBACHEV ARMS REMARKS

LD251032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Viktor Levin]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades. The foreign mass news media are allotting paramount attention to the materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenum which took place on 23 April. To judge from the reports on it [Gorbachev's speech to the CPSU Central Committee plenum] which have come in to our editorial office, along with, I would say, the traditional interest in the foreign policy section, questions on internal policy touched on in the report are attracting no less attention.

While the bourgeois press is trying to interpret acute problems and criticisms raised in the report as a sign of weakness in the Soviet economy, our friends justly consider the critical analysis, on the contrary, as a sign of strength and conviction in the inexhaustible potentials of the socialist system.

The bourgeois press -- I won't say all of it, but a significant part of it -- is trying to interpret the analysis of the international situation as a virtual attack on the United States of America, but in those cases where the newspapers reproduce corresponding evaluations of the report, both ends clearly do not meet. For example, the NEW YORK TIMES writes, and I quote: As the Soviet leader stated, the first stage of talks on space and nuclear weapons in Geneva has shown that the United States is not striving to reach an agreement. Moreover, it tries to cast aspersions on the Soviet position.

If one turns to the report, however, then everything fits in its proper place. The analysis of Soviet-U.S. relations begins with the confirmation of the Soviet Union's readiness to improve relations with the U.S. for mutual benefit and without attempts to infringe on each other's lawful rights and interests. This fundamental proposition is for some reason ignored as a rule, and what is said about the Geneva talks is ripped out of context, and what's more, with distortions.

What was said is as follows: The stage of the Geneva talks which has ended gives grounds for saying that Washington is holding a course not set for accord with the Soviet Union. This conclusion is substantiated, and to conclude, it is again repeated: We would like to express the hope that the United State's present position will be corrected. It would open up the possibility for attaining mutually acceptable accords. Such a readiness, stressed the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is evident from our side.

So attempts to heap the blame on us for the state of affairs at the Geneva talks are absolutely groundless. Our position is honorable, constructive, and principled.

With what did the United States answer our initiatives? A hasty no. After it had put itself in an unattractive position,it found nothing better to do than to set in motion dirty slander against the Soviet Union.

I have in front of me a DPA telegram from Brussels. It reports a statement by Richard Burt, the head of the European department at the U.S. State Department, in which he alleges that the Soviet Union is still installing launchers for medium-range missiles, thereby violating its own decision on the introduction of a unilateral moratorium.

The aim of this slanderous fabrication is to discredit the Soviet Union and cast doubt on its integrity, and thereby to justify the United States, but if it is necessary to resort to deliberate lies for justification, then it is futile to count on success. It is not the first time that we have come up against attempts to distort the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, and from all appearances, it is not the last, yet we believe in things working out for the best.

ADMINISTRATION CAMPAIGNS FOR SDI FUND APPROVAL

LD242317 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 24 TASS -- The Reagan administration has launched a campaign of masterminding the legislators in an attempt to get their approval in full for the appropriations for a militarisation of outer space as planned for the 1986 fiscal year. Addressing one of the Senate appropriations subcommittees, Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, and Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, head of the organisations for the implementation of the Strategic Defence Initiative, advocated a maximum build-up of the effort to create an anti-missile defence system with space-based elements.

Fred Ikle insisted that the Congress should endorse appropriations for that programme next year to the tune of 3.7 billion dollars, i.e. almost three times as much as in the current fiscal year.

The collected papers sent to Congress by President Reagan and issued by the House of Representatives committee are evidence of the Reagan administration's intention to expedite the implementation of the programme for a militarization of outer space. The document sets forth the administration's stand on the basic trends of intensive build-up of weapons and gives an assessment of prospects in that field for the fiscal year 1986. As follows from the data contained in the collected papers, work on the "star wars" programme has reached such a point that the next step will be the creation of a powerful laser. All technological components of the laser plan will be tested by the time of its creation, the collected papers say.

The Washington administration's dangerous plans for turning near-earth space into an arena for the deployment of the latest types of weapons are a source of deep concern for the public. As John Pike, assistant director for space research of the Federation of American Scientists, said in a TASS interview, the plans of the Reagan administration to create an anti-missile defence system with space-based elements would do tremendous damage to the process of limitation of arms. The United States, he stressed, should give up attempts at gaining military superiority through a militarization of outer space.

SDI TESTS 'GROSSLY VIOLATE' ABM TREATY PROVISIONS

LD252347 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Reshetnikov commentary]

[Text] The United States is stepping up efforts to justify President Reagan's "star wars" program. The director of the Strategic Defense Initiative, as the project is officially designated, has claimed that it would not violate any current agreements with the Soviet Union. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov in his commentary discusses the issue:

Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, the official presently directing the effort, specifically referred to the Soviet-American Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty signed in Moscow in 1972. He told a Senate appropriations committee considering the SDI that the project would not violate the treaty currently in effect. The senators questioned the official on possible implications of the project and how it would affect American obligations under the ABM Treaty. First and foremost it should be noted that the ABM Treaty concluded almost 13 years ago is generally regarded as one of the most successful documents ever signed by our two countries. Not only has it effectively blocked the spread of a costly and potentially dangerous race in anti-ballistic systems, but also helped pave the way for a number of other agreements and negotiating forums.

There is no question that since the announcment of President Reagan's "star wars" program 2 years ago, the United States has embarked on a course to undermine the ABM Treaty. It is doubtful that Washington is unaware of the far-reaching effects that the implementation of the SDI would entail. In the first place it would upset the specific relationship between offensive and defensive arms and clearly jeopardize the prospects of limiting and reducing strategic weapons. Even the beginning of tests, let alone the deployment of space-based weaponry, would grossly violate the provisions of the ABM Treaty.

For the sake of the record, one of its provisions clearly states that each party undertakes not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based.

The Pentagon, however, made it abundantly clear that it intends to waste no time forging ahead with the program. It was recently announced that it will deploy aboard the space shuttle the first such system in about 2 years' time, at least 2 years ahead of schedule, and as of 1987 such flights will be carried out at least twice a year.

The White House has already asked Congress for a large increase in research funds, up to $3.8 billion in 1986 from the initial appropriation of $1.4 billion, and that is by no means the limit. According to some expert opinion, the final bill could amount to as much as $100 billion.

Squandering material and human resources, however, would not be the worst problem with the SDI. Far more perilous could be the ultimate result of such efforts, and contrary to what General Abrahamson has claimed, the immediate victim of the "star wars" program would be the only successful U.S.-Soviet arms accord still in effect, the ABM Treaty. And that is only the beginning, inevitably to be followed by an uncontrollable arms race in every conceivable direction. So, in a way, as one expert aptly remarked, proceeding with the "star wars" program would be like opening Pandora's box of retribution on unsuspecting mankind.

U.S. CALLED ON TO CHANGE 'LINE OF CONFRONTATION'

PM250920 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Coexistence or Confrontation? Time To Make Decisions; Soviet Union Points Way to Peace and Progress; United States Gambling on Force"]

[Text] I have already written about the Heritage Foundation in a military-political review. It is a scientific-research organization in the United States of a profoundly conservative nature, even by U.S. standards. It serves as a kind of "think tank" for the extreme right wing of the Republican Party and, on its behalf, gives the administration recommendations on a wide range of domestic and foreign policy problems. It included 1,300 proposals for the White House in its "Leadership Mandate 2" report, published on the eve of Reagan's second inauguration. The core of the foreign policy part of the recommendations was the demand to build up arms even more vigorously, to wind up any arms control talks, and to gamble on confrontation with the USSR in all directions.

Thus, quite recently the Heritage Foundation deemed it necessary to give the Reagan administration another piece of advice. It called for a final renunciation of the USSR-U.S. SALT II treaty, since even its formal recognition, in the opinion of the participants in a Heritage Foundation symposium held in Washington, makes it difficult to implement programs such as the production and deployment of the MX, Trident II, and Pershing II missiles, air- and ground-launched cruise missiles, and B-1B bombers, and to keep the existing arsenals of strategic arms untouched.

So far there have been no reports that this recommendation has been adopted. Obviously, the White House thinks it inconvenient at the moment to renounce the aforesaid treaty, which the United States declined to ratify after signing, though it announced that it would observe it. However, the implementation of the programs for a race in strategic arms that were discussed at the symposium is continuing at full speed, just like the programs for preparations for "star wars." In an attempt to wreck the military equilibrium established between the Soviet Union and the United States, Washington is undermining stability in the world, complicating the international situation, and sometimes bringing Soviet-U.S. relations to the brink of acute tension.

These actions by the Wasington administration have brought the development of world events to a dangerous line. The peoples of the world are demanding increasingly insistently that the development of events be reversed and efforts be made to prevent this line from being crossed and to stop mankind from being plunged into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe.

Such a catastrophe can and must be prevented. The way to do this is opened up by the Soviet Union's consistent and principled policy in the international arena and the new Soviet initiatives.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that it is impossible to build international relations successfully without taking into account the realities of the modern world, that is, that there are two diametrically opposed social systems — socialism and capitalism. At the same time, it is necessary to take account of the fact that dozens of new and active states with their own history, traditions, and interests have emerged in the international arena. This must be recognized and the interests of other states also cannot be ignored; still less can attempts be made to deprive them of their right to choose their own path of development.

The Soviet Union draws another, no less topical, conclusion from the realities of the modern world -- the need to end the arms race. Never before has such a terrible threat hung over mankind. The only reasonable way out of the prevailing situation, the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum stressed, is for the opposing forces to agree to immediately end the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, on earth and to prevent it in space, to agree on an honest and equal basis, without any attempts to "outplay" the other side and dictate terms to it.

With what, specifically, could things start? Here too the Soviet Union has stated its case and indicated a constructive and sensible path.

The Soviet Union has proposed that for the entire period of the Geneva talks the USSR and the United States declare a moratorium on the creation, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of strike space arms, and freeze their strategic offensive arms. At the same time, the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and, correspondingly, the buildup of Soviet retaliatory measures should be stopped.

Showing its goodwill, the Soviet Union is at the same time introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and halting the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe. The moratorium will remain in force until this November. What decision the Soviet Union makes after this depends on whether the United States follows the example it has been set: whether it stops deploying its medium-range missiles in Europe.

These far-reaching and topical proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in conversations with the editor of PRAVDA and the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives have attracted close attention from broad circles of the world public. They have again seen for themselves that the Soviet Union strives to create a favorable atmosphere for normalizing the overall international situation and improving Soviet-U.S. relations, which are an exceptionally important factor in international politics. Eminent statesmen, public figures, and the mass media in foreign countries are making a high assessment of the political will shown by the Soviet Union to prevent an arms racein space, end it on earth, and embark on radical reductions in nuclear arms, with their complete elimination as the ultimate goal.

Just how did the U.S. Administration react to the Soviet peace initiatives; what was its attitude to the Soviet proposals, which were addressed above all to it Its spokesmen announced their negative attitude to the new Soviet proposals with strange haste.

Obviously without bothering to study the substance of the proposals, White House Deputy Press Secretary Speakes announced his negative attitude to them straight off. Moreover, the same Speakes stated that the Soviet Union's unilateral declaration of a moratorium until this November on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and and halting of other retalitory measures in Europe "will not influence" the U.S. plans to site Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

It may be said that Speakes is just a civil servant, albeit a high-ranking one, but how did the White House chief himself respond to the Soviet proposals? Essentially the same way. In a long interview with THE TIMES of London, he avoided directly answering the questions posed by the Soviet side, which has put forward constructive new proposals. The U.S. President asserted that the decision announced by the USSR to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and to halt the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe until this November was a "propaganda" move. He ignored the Soviet Union's call for the adoption of a sensible stance which could help in stopping the accumulation of nuclear arms and in embarking on their reduction. Judging by Reagan's statements, he takes the opposite position.

Recently, members of the U.S. Administration have started resorting to a long-standing favorite trick overseas. They publicly state that the Soviet Union's proposals are propaganda. In this connection it is apposite to recall that when people in Washington do not want to agree with their opponent's opinion, his arguments are categorized as propaganda.

Yes, people in Washington make no secret of the fact that they are gambling on force and counting on a superior force which would subordinate the rest of the world to America. A special role in this is allocated to the plans for the militarization of space.

The authors of these plans want to make people believe that it is a question of harmless scientific research, and research which allegedly promises technological benefits. They want to convince people that it is possible to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons through the creation of space weapons. This is what is said in statements for public consumption, so to speak. But in essence?

Here is what the news agencies reported from Washington the other day. A Pentagon report published there notes that "great progress" has been achieved in the creation and deployment of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. The "successes" in the sphere of the creation of high-energy particle beam weapons intended to destroy enemy ballistic missiles were particularly stressed. On the admission of a ranking official in the military department, the progress has been so marked that there is already talk of deploying particle beam weapons in orbit. The report contains the conclusion that these "achievements" make it possible to considerably accelerate the pace of preparations for the implementation of the space military programs.

Everything is happening as the Soviet Union has indicated. They talk about defense and prepare for attack, they publicize a space shield and forge a space sword, they promise to eliminate nuclear weapons and in practice build them up and improve them. Other U.S. military plans are also geared to the same goal. In a recent report Defense Secretary Weinberger, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, pointed out: "The United States must maintain a powerful deterrent potential; that is, the potential to inflict a destructive nuclear strike against the Soviet Union threatening the existence of the society itself." The use of this potential, the newspaper writes, is determined by the so-called Single Integrated Operation Plan (SIOP), which defines the targets for all the approximately 10,000 nuclear warheads in the U.S. strategic nuclear weapons arsenal. According to the same newspaper, SIOP is a plan to wipe out the Soviet industrial infrastructure and other strategic targets and to destroy cities. SIOP is constantly updated and is reviewed and refined roughly twice a year.

The Washington administration intends, so foreign observers are noting, to reaffirm its line of confrontation with the Soviet Union at the forthcoming conference of presidents and prime ministers of seven Western countries in early May. Although the conference should formally be devoted above all to economic problems, the United States will strive to slant the discussions toward politics and military strategy. This has already happened at the previous conferences in Versailles, Williamsburg, and London, but now in Bonn the U.S. partners will be instructed to approve Reagan's "star wars" program, which is the core of Washington's present course.

People in the Soviet Union are following the U.S. Administration's actions attentively. At the same time, it is believed in the USSR that the potential exists for improving Soviet-U.S. relations and ameliorating the international situation. Political will is necessary to implement this, and the Soviet Union does not lack this will. The United States continues to regard confrontation as virtually a natural state. Is it not time for Washington to respond to the imperative command of the time?

UN SPECIAL COMMITTEE SESSION ON DISARMAMENT ENDS

LD260447 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 26 TASS -- The session of the Special Committee for a World Conference on Disarmament has come to a close at the UN headquarters. The session was attended by delegations of 40 socialist, non-aligned and Western countries. It was pointed out at the session that the proposal to convene an authoritative forum to discuss the problems of disarmament has won a broad international support.

In the present-day international situation, it is essential to do everything to stop the arms race which has been unleashed by imperialist powers, representatives of many states emphasized. This would be promoted in many respects by a world conference on disarmament the idea of holding which was first put forward by the Soviet Union, stated the committee's chairman, Mr Vijewardane (Sri Lanka).

A number of speakers voiced profound concern over the stand of the United States and its NATO partners which have taken a course towards spiralling up the arms race and towards transferring it to outer space. The United States and its NATO partners are in point of fact openly sabotaging the idea of convening a conference on disarmament, the committee members pointed out. Not a single Western delegate has set out his government's point of view on matters aimed at curbing the arms race and at holding a widely-representative international forum on this matter. Such an obstructionist stand of the USA and its allies has only one explanation: Decisions of such a conference may interfere with the realization of their dangerous plans aimed at stepping up war preparations.

On the eve of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over the common enemy -- Hitler fascism -- it is impossible to fail to come to ponder over whether everything has been done to prevent a new war with its horrible consequences, stated Soviet representative S.I. Kislyak. To do everything possible to prevent a war catastrophe is being demanded by the cherished memory of tens of millions of lives given for the victory and by generations to come who must have the paramount thing -- the right to life. The highroad to that, in our firm conviction, lies through disarmament, the Soviet delegate said.

REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT MEETING IN WARSAW

Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Gromyko Depart

PM261032 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation's Arrival in Warsaw"]

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- A Soviet delegation left Moscow for Warsaw today to attend a meeting of highest party and state figures of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

The delegation includes Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister of defense of the USSR, and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Ligachev, Romanov, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee members K.M. Bogolyubov, B.P. Bugayev, G.M. Korniyenko, N.Ye. Kruchina, V.F. Maltsev, O.B. Rakhmanin, and M.S. Smirtyukov.

Also among those who saw the delegation off was Kociolek, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR.

Arrive in Warsaw

LD251753 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw April 25 TASS -- A Soviet delegation arrived here today to attend a meeting of the highest party and state figures of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

On the delegation are Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The state flags of the USSR and Poland were hoisted at the airport. The delegation were met by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP), chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State, by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, by secretaries of the PUWP Central Committee, by other party and state figures of the Polish People's Republic, as well as Aleksandr Aksenov, the ambassador of the USSR to Poland.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski reviewed the guard of honour. The national anthems of the Soviet Union and of the Polish People's Republic were played.

TV on Departure, Arrival

LD252359 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 25 April, in the "Vremya" newscast, begins a 5-minute report on the departure of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev for the Warsaw Pact summit meeting in Warsaw.

First announcer Igor Kirillov begins reading a news report of the event against a backdrop of a still photograph of the Sheremetyevo Airport terminal building. Then the video shows the terminal building with Soviet leaders emerging from it. From left to right, Gromyko is seen talking to Gorbachev in the front row; Vorotnikov, Romanov, Grishin, and Rusakov are in the second row, with Grishin chatting to Rusakov; Aliyev and Ligachev are in the third row; and behind them, filing through door, are Ryzhkov, followed by Ponomarev and then Dolgikh.

A medium shot shows, from left to right, Gromyko with Romanov behind him and Kapitonov behind Romanov; Gorbachev with Ponomarev behind him; Grishin, to Gorbachev's right, but one row back; and behind Grishin, Korniyenko and unidentified individuals.

Another medium shot shows, from left to right in the front row, Vorotnikov talking with Tikhonov. Behind Vorotnikov and to his left are two unidentified individuals. In uniform in the row behind Vorotnikov and Tikhonov is Bugayev. Behind Tikhonov and slightly off to the right is Smirtyukov, and behind him Bogolyubov, whose head appears between Tikhonov and Smirtyukov.

The group is seen continuing to advance behind Gromyko and Gorbachev. A long shot of the group shows, from left to right: front row -- Gromyko, Gorbachev; second row -- Vorotnikov, Romanov, Grishin, Rusakov, Solomentsev; third row -- Kapitonov, behind Vorotnikov, and Dolgikh and Cherbikov, behind Solomentsev.

In a close-up, these leaders appear, from left to right: Romanov, Kapitonov, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Grishin, Rusakov, and an unidentified individual in the top right of the picture.

Gorbachev is seen speaking with a saluting man in uniform, who may be the aircraft pilot. Behind Gorbachev, to the left, is Rusakov, who has Kuznetsov behind him. The uniformed man leaves, revealing Solomentsev and Cherbikov with Dolgikh behind them. Also visible in the shot, in the background from left to right, are Bogolyubov, Korniyenko, and Smirtyukov.

Video now shows Gorbachev taking his leave of Grishin. Faces seen from left to right are Romanov, Ponomarev, Gromyko, and Gorbachev (back views), Grishin, and Maltsev. Gorbachev goes on to shake hands first with Romanov and then with Ponomarev.

A medium shot shows Tikhonov shaking hands with someone out of the picture. Bugayev, in uniform, is seen with his back to the camera, and beyond, Tikhonov, from left to right, and Demichev and Sokolov, the latter in uniform.

Gorbachev is now shown shaking hands with Ligachev, Aliyev, and an unidentified individual, possibly Kociolek.

Gorbachev is seen walking in a medium shot, followed by Gromyko and Rusakov. Next Tikhonov is seen shaking hands with Kuznetsov.

The video shows the leaders mounting the steps into the plane, Gorbachev in the lead followed by Gromyko, Rusakov, and an unidentified individual. Gorbachev shakes hands with the air hostess at the top of the stairs, turns around, and raises his right hand to wave farewell.

Those leaders seeing the delegation off are shown in a medium shot, waving their right hands in farewell. From left to right in the front row of the group are an unidentified individual, Aliyev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Vorotnikov, Romanov, Grishin, Solomentsev, Demichev, Cherbikov, and Nikonov. Visible just to the left behind Romanov is Kuznetsov, and Ponomarev is visible just behind Romanov to the right. Cameras then show a shot of an Aeroflot plane beginning to taxi off.

A further long shot of the farewell party, now immediately in front of the terminal building, shows, from left to right, Vorotnikov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Ryzhkov, and Romanov, all waving hands in farewell. The video shot broadens to show a fuller lineup of two unidentified persons, Kapitonov, Vorotnikov, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Ryzhkov, Romanov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Grishin, and Ponomarev. Cherbikov and Dolgikh are seen standing behind Demichev and Kuznetsov. Finally there is a shot of the airliner climbing into the sky.

Next the video shows the arrival of Gorbachev and the delegation in Warsaw. The airliner is seen taxiing into the arrival apron, with a party of people advancing to welcome the Soviet delegation. A medium shot of the welcoming party reveals Jablonski, Jaruzelski, Siwicki, and possibly Kulikov.

The Soviet delegation is shown descending from the plane. Gorbachev comes first, followed by Gromyko, Rusakov, and unidentified persons. Sokolov cannot be seen among them. At the foot of the steps, Gorbachev greets and kisses Jaruzelski. Video shots include one of Gorbachev standing beside Jaruzelski. Gorbachev and Jaruzelski advance, conversing. The video report closes with a view of the Soviet flag flying.

Meeting's Participants

LD260714 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw April 26 TASS -- A summit meeting of party and state figures of the Warsaw Treaty member-states is due to be held in the capital of the Polish People's Republic today.

Delegations of the fraternal countries have arrived in Warsaw to attend the summit meeting. The delegations include Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR Council of State, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia.

A Polish delegation will take part in the meeting. It includes Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Participants Lay Wreaths

LD261042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1011 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Apr (TASS) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, Gustav Husak, Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Nicolae Ceausescu, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and other members of the delegations who arrived in the capital of the Polish People's Republic to take part in the meeting of top party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact member countries, laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier today.

The eternal flame, in honor of the Polish fighters for the freedom and independence of Poland, burns here in Victory Square. Over 600 thousand Soviet servicemen died a Hero's death in the liberation of Poland. Their bright memory is perpetuated by the grateful people of Warsaw by a memorial complex. The participatants at the meeting laid wreaths at the granite obelisk of the complex. The top party and state figures of socialist countries signed the book of commemoration.

The members of the delegations also laid flowers at the monument to the defenders of Warsaw, the Warsaw Nika. It was erected in memory of those who displayed courage and fortitude in the struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers.

Present at the wreath laying was Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. The delegations honored with a minute of silence the memory of the Soviet and Polish patriots who gave their lives for the sake of freedom, the national independence of the peoples from fascism, and a just peace on earth. The top party and state figures of the socialist countries signed the book of commemoration.

During the laying of the wreaths and flowers, military guards of honor were drawn up and the state anthems of the Polish People's Republic and the USSR, and the International -- the communists' anthem -- were played.

Meeting Opens

LD261010 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 26 TASS -- The top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries opened a meeting in the capital of the Polish People's Republic today.

Eastern European Coverage

For East European media coverage of the Warsaw Pact meeting that opened in Warsaw on 26 April, see the Intrabloc Affairs section of the 26 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RYZHKOV, CEMA OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMICS

LD252315 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ryzhkov today received heads and deputy heads of Central Committee departments of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member countries, who are in Moscow for a working meeting on economic questions. There was a warm and comradely conversation.

MOSCOW TO HOST 'GUEST DELEGATIONS' TO MARK WW II

AU251243 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 25 (AFP) -- A military parade and a reception for "guest delegations" will be organised in Moscow to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the capitulation of Nazi Germany, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

It was the first reference by a Soviet official to invitations and Western embassies said they were unaware that any invitations had been issued.

Diplomats here said the presence of delegations from World War II allied powers at the Kremlin could cause embarrassment if Moscow decided to use the occasion to condemn the so-called "German revanchism", or desire to return to Germany's pre-war borders.

Asked whether the West would be represented at the 40th anniversary celebrations, the spokesman hinted that Western powers would prefer to stay away. Quoting an old Russian proverb, he said: "He who is unwilling, seeks a pretext." The spokesman said no "negotiation" was in process with former Western allies about their participation. He said it would be "sacrilege to bargain over the graves of those who gave their lives to fight nazism."

He reiterated the Kremlin's traditional complaint that the United States would like to "minimise the role of the USSR" during the Second World War and "deny or deform the essence of the (Soviet) mission of liberation".

NAUMENKO ATTENDS WW II ELBE CELEBRATIONS

LD251622 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Torgau (Leipzig District) April 25 TASS -- The unforgettable moments of the link-up of the Soviet and American troops on the Elbe on April 25, 1945, as if came back to life again today in the town of Torgau in the south of the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Officers and soldiers who had jointly fought against Hitlerite fascism, for peace on earth, have again met here four decades after the event.

A delegation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee led by Colonel-General Yuriy Naumenko, deputy commander-in-chief of the land troops of the Armed Forces of the USSR, and representatives of the organization "American Veterans for Peace" who had participated in the link-up on the Elbe have arrived in Torgau to attend the celebration. A meeting took place on the riverbank near the monument which had been erected in commemoration of the memorable event. Taking part in the meeting were Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, and representatives of the GDR's public. The meeting was also attended by war veterans from Britain and by former participants in the anti-fascist resistance from European countries.

A message of greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the participants in the meeting at Torgau was read out at the meeting. Those present warmly welcomed the message.

In a message of greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the GDR, it is emphasized that the citizens of the Republic will do everything to secure that no war is ever unleashed from German soil.

In a joint statement, Soviet and American war veterans reaffirmed their devotion to the vow made forty years ago: To devote their life to strengthening friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the USA in the name of preventing a new world war. Mindful of the lessons of history, the document points out, we firmly come out in favor of ending the arms race. It is essential to make every effort to ensure better mutual understanding, to ease tension between the USSR and the USA and to reduce all types of armaments.

Wreaths were laid at the monument commemorating the historic link-up of the Elbe. There was also a ceremony to lay wreaths at the tombs of the Soviet servicemen-liberators.

SOKOLOV IN KOMMUNIST ON IMPERIALIST WARMONGERING

LD251343 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) demonstrated that the imperialist plans to establish world domination were unrealistic, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, minister of defense of the USSR, says in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

The present-day imperialist reactionary forces, the defence minister points out, are characterised by hawkish anti-communism, international terrorism and aggression against independent states. The USA and other NATO countries are escalating the arms race.

The U.S. plans to militarise space poses a special danger to the cause of peace, the Soviet defense minister stresses. No assurances that space weapons are only intended to defend the USA can camouflage the aggressive character of those plans. The "star wars" plans constitute an attempt by the United States to secure the possibility to deliver a nuclear strike at the USSR with impunity, hiding from retaliation behind an anti-missile space "shield".

Imperialism, the forces of reaction and war are deliberately aggravating confrontation with the forces of socialism and peace, Sergey Sokolov says.

The atmosphere of anti-Sovietism and the "Soviet military threat" myth are used to make the population of capitalist countries believe that war against USSR and other socialist countries in inevitable and "justified".

The CPSU and the Soviet Government proceed from the assumption that any contentious world problems can be settled at the negotiating table. A world conflict would mean the end of human civilisation. There are no classes or social groups in the USSR which would be interested in the arms race and in another war. Our country has no need to push out its borders either, Sergey Sokolov stresses.

The USSR is convinced that peaceful coexistence and comprehensive cooperation of states belonging to different social systems are quite possible. The joint actions of the members of the anti-Hitler coalition, the combative alliance of the peoples and armies of the USSR, the United States and other Western countries during the years of struggle against fascism are direct proof of this fact.

Strict respect for the principle of territorial integrity and inviolability of borders by all countries is an essential guarantee of peace and of preventing another war, Sergey Sokolov notes. The present-day borders in Europe are a result of the mutual obligations of allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. The inviolability of the European borders has been reiterated by the Helsinki Final Act.

The USSR is doing everything possible to avert another world war. At the same time, it cannot help reckoning with the open challenge of imperialism. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community will not allow the imperialist reactionary forces to tip military-strategic parity between the USSR and the USA, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. The unity of a commitment to peace and constant combat readiness, which guarantees an immediate rebuff to any aggressor, constitutes the cornerstone of Soviet policy, Marshal Sokolov stresses.

'SURVIVAL IN THE NUCLEAR AGE' SYMPOSIUM OPENS AT UN

LD260007 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 25 TASS -- A symposium on the subject "Survival in the Nuclear Age" has opened at the UN Headquarters. It is being attended by prominent political, public and scientific figures from European, Asian, African and Latin American countries. A Soviet delegation is also taking part in the symposium the agenda of which includes topical problems connected with ending the nuclear arms race and with averting the threat of a war catastrophe.

The principal purpose of the symposium is to contribute to overcoming the present extremely tense international situation which poses a mortal threat to the very existence of mankind, Bruno Kreisky, a prominent state and political figure of Austria, former federal chancellor, has stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The only reasonable way out, he emphasized, is to return from confrontation to detente and to mutually beneficial cooperation.

BANDUNG CONFERENCE ISSUES STATEMENT, CONCLUDES

LD260028 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Bandung April 25 TASS -- The participants in the festivities that have been held here on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference of Asian and African countries have demanded that efficient measures be taken to end the nuclear arms race.

The envoys of more than 80 states and national liberation movements of the two continents, who represent two thirds of the world's population, in the declaration, which was adopted at the concluding meeting, pointed to the grave danger of the mounting nuclear arms race to the whole of mankind.

They stigmatized the racist authorities of the Republic of South Africa, which conduct the inhuman apartheid policy and which illegally occupy Namibia. The participants in the forum expressed full support of the struggle which is waged by the Palestinian people for their rights and denounced the atrocities and the racist policy of Israel on the occupied Arab lands. They called for a just peace settlement of conflicts in other parts of the world.

Representatives of Asian and African countries expressed profound concern over the deterioration of the financial-economic standing of developing countries who fell into debt bondage to the West, and called for establishing a new, more fair economic order in the world.

REAGAN TO USE PROGRAM CUTS FOR 'WAR PREPARATIONS'

LD251943 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Another trimming of social programs, federal allowances for poverty, unemployment etc. is in store for American working people. In his speech on television Wednesday President Reagan asserted that his administration resorted to the reduction of social programs exclusively with the aim to go on with the improvement of the economic situation in the country. Consequently, according to the head of the White House, the cuts in the government's expenditures on supporting the more destitute Americans are nothing but the manifestation of the administration's concern for the poor, for the elderly and weak.

Is is a paradox? No, it is just a regular lie used by the White House to dupe Americans.

The official propaganda has long been praising in every way the so-called "economic improvement" in the U.S.

However, let us have a closer look at what this "improvement" gives to separate sectors of the population. For instance, the net profits of ten biggest contractors of the Pentagon, including "Boeing" and other giants of the military-electronic and missile-producing industries, coming from the government's military orders alone amounted last year to 3.6 billion dollars. As for the working people of the U.S., over 35 million Americans have been living for many years already below the official poverty line. About 8.5 million Americans are jobless, and most of them have long lost the right to the unemployment allowance. Together with families the number of Americans affected by unemployment exceeds 15 million. Added to this figure should be about three million homeless and about half of black youths and girls who are also jobless. The aggregate figure is staggering. It turns out that for over 50 million Americans profuse talks about the "economic improvement" is nothing but empty phrases and cynical humiliation.

In addition to all this, in a new budget for fiscal 1986 President Reagan is going to strike out altogether another 17 federal programs and freeze about 20 more with a view to use the money saved in this way for war preparations. It is planned already to allocate for the Pentagon 322 billion dollars in the coming fiscal year.

The notorious "star wars" program has already been set into motion. In the current year the administration will spend 1.4 billion dollars on research and experimental design work within the framework of the program. Preparations for military ventures, support the CIA mercenaries for the waging by the U.S. of undeclared wars against Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the financing of subversive operations in other countries require enormous resources which are pumped out by the Reagan administration from the family budgets of Americans by means of ever new reductions of allowances for poverty, old age and unemployment, benefits to students and schools etc.

REAGAN TO PUSH FOR NICARAGUA FUNDS DESPITE DEFEAT

LD252026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1632 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Commentary by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] AP reports from Washington that the U.S. Administration has suffered its second consecutive defeat in Congress in the attempt to render assistance to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

First the House of Representatives rejected a government request for the allocation of $14 million in direct military aid to the contras. Now the administration has also failed to push through a request for this sum to be allocated for supposedly humanitarian ends, too. What is the reason for this major defeat for the Reagan administration? My colleague, commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, will answer this question.

[Lavrentyev] U.S. Senator Fulbright once noted that the U.S. Government builds its foreign policy course on myths, and now we have witnessed one of them failing to work, the one which should have justified Washington's extremely aggressive policy toward the revolutionary government of Nicaragua. This myth boils down to the following: the Sandinist Government is allegedly striving to expand and export revolution. As an example, the domino theory is cited, according to which, via the Central American countries and Mexico, revolution may reach as far as the United States.

In short, the administration has used the old ploy of piling one lie on top of another with the aim of justifying its truly crude intereference in Central American affairs in the eyes of the U.S. public. As a rule, given the uniform nature of the Americans and the mass-scale media support for government policy, these tactics are successful. In the case of Nicaragua, however, they have not worked. To a considerable degree this was brought about by the Nicaraguan Government's irreproachable position.

In March and April several representative delegation of U.S. congressmen, senators, religious figures, and correspondents of U.S. papers and television companies visited Nicaragua. All of them were given the opportunity to familiarize themselves extensively with the situation in the country. They visited military installations and areas subject to raids by counterrevolutionary bands, so the U.S. public could learn, from the lips of its very own representatives, that Nicaragua threatens no one, and that the Sandinist government enjoys the support of the population.

Now the Americans also have a clearer idea of what the contras are, those champions of Latin American democracy, as Reagan presents them. In the end, all this resulted in the House of Representatives' turning down the government plan for aid to the Nicaraugan counterrevolution. That vote was not final, and the President still has quite a few levers in reserve with which to push the request through [words indistinct] and Congress, but even these [words indistinct] are beside the point. The (?lamentable) thing is that the President, having effectively received Congress' vote of no-cofidence, is still stubbornly pressing for the implementation of his aggressive course vis-a-vis Nicarauga.

It must be said that there is a real alternative to Reagan's plan to resolve Central American problems from a position of strength. This alternative is the efforts of the four countries of the Contadora Group. The proposals drafted by the group have taken into account the interests of all the interested parties and is meeting with ever-growing support on the continent. A few days ago the Nicaraguan Government again reaffirmed that it is prepared to sign the Contadora peace plan. So, against the backdrop of the Latin American countries' wish to seek a peaceful settlement in Central America, the policy of the U.S. Administration looks even less prepossessing, and the vote in the U.S. Congress confirms this yet again.

Congressional Vote Possible

LD252012 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 25 TASS -- The administration still has time, it was announced today by a spokesman of the United States President, to try again to get through Congress its request of 14 million dollars for the anti-Nicaraguan terrorist bands. The spokesman hinted that in the course of consultations with its supporters on Capitol Hill the White House was now hastily working on roundabout ways of holding a new series of votes on this request. It follows from the spokesman's words that the administration intends to put pressure on those Republican congressmen who together with Democrats voted against giving assistance to the "contras".

NEWSMEN IN HONDURAS SIGNAL FUTURE U.S. ACTIONS

LD241136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] According to news agency reports, the U.S. Defense Department has been organizing a sort of reliability check on the recently created so-called Information Pool -- a group of journalists whose task is to publicize forthcoming military operations like the one in Grenada. The group was sent to Honduras, where large-scale maneuvers of U.S. forces are taking place under the codename "Universal Trek-85."

The decision to set up the Information Pool, notes international affairs journalist Aleksandr Sisnev, was made by the White House after the U.S. invasion of Grenada in October 1983 when the Pentagon forbade the U.S. mass media to cover the landing of the American cutthroats on the island. Those in Washington feared that the atrocities the aggressors perpetrated in suppressing the resistance of the Grenadians would become known to the U.S. and world public. However, it was then decided, in the interests of the notorious freedom of information, to set up the Information Pool to cover future U.S. military operations. The members of the pool are strictly selected by the Defense Department. In their desire to appear as champions of free speech, the Pentagon generals omitted to say anything about the main thing -- that on the Potomac new military aggressions against other states are being planned. It is not at all by chance that the selected group of journalists should be sent specifically to Honduras.

The U.S. has turned this country into a bridgehead from which an undeclared war is being waged against sovereign Nicaragua. Thousands of American servicemen are permanently stationed in Honduras. New airfields are being built to handle large transport aircraft. Arms and ammunition stores are being created. The Reagan administration is openly making preparations for armed intervention against Nicaragua.

Thus the trip by the members of the Information Pool to Honduras is a sort of provocative maneuver, intended to prepare the public for further U.S. military adventures.

THATCHER 'DISSOCIATES HERSELF' FROM BITBURG VISIT

LD260903 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] London April 26 TASS -- President Reagan's decision to visit during his upcoming stay in the FRG the cemetery in Bitburg and lay wreaths to the tombs of SS butchers has touched off indignation among Britain's political circles.

British Labour MP David Winnick has strongly condemned the sacrilegious act by which President Reagan is going to "mark" the 40th anniversary of the rout of Nazi German. Speaking in the House of Commons, he stressed that the planned visit by Reagan to a cemetery of SS criminals is an insult not only upon the memory of the victims of Nazism, but also all who fought during the years of the Second World War against Nazi tyranny.

Even British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who, as a rule, supports all actions by the Washington administration, was forced to dissociate herself from Reagan's decision. The British prime minister said that she was not responsible for the moves of the United States.

VOA AIMS TO 'POISON' MEMORY OF WW II COOPERATION

LD252323 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- TASS political commentator Boris Chekhonin writes:

It is in different ways that April 25, a remarkable date in the history of the Second World War, is marked in the United States.

Shortly before the final rout of Hitler Germany, on April 25, American and Soviet soldiers met for the first time on the Elbe. The handshakes of the men of the two allied armies remained for ever in history as a symbol of hope and friendship.

Many veterans of the American 69th Division and the wives of those who did not live to see the great victory converged to day on the small German town of Torgau, GDR, to pay tribute to this day. They came to Torgau to recall the past together with Soviet veterans, to speak about the present and the future, to speak so as to prevent the tragedy of war from ever happening again. The peoples of the world, first of all the United States and the USSR, must preserve and develop the positive spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding -- such is the main conclusion drawn by the participants in today's meeting in Torgau.

And how is this date that is memorable to the peoples of the world marked in Washington? It appears that certain circles in the United States are interested in exactly the opposite. They want not mutual understanding and cooperation but hostility and strife among peoples to serve as a guideline for mankind. Is this not evidenced by broadcasts by Washington's official mouthpiece -- the "Voice of America"? This organ of the White House is trying in every way to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations in general and the memory of the military cooperation of the two countries during the war in particular.

Examples? There is no shortage of them. Take for instance the "Voice of America" broadcast devoted to the 40th anniversary of the meeting on the Elbe. Its authors tried their hardest to slander the Soviet Army and its famous commanders.

In its anti-Soviet excitement Washington's official radio station went so far as to claim that the Soviet military commanders were of inferior quality and that at the concluding stage of the war the Soviet Army's hardware could not even be compared with the German one. How, then, could this ill-equiped and poor Russian war machine and the marshals that commanded it defeated the "powerful Wehrmacht" that is so dear to the heart of the "Voice of America"? No, the American falsifiers of history cannot make ends meet.

On this memorable day the sentiments of millions of Americans are determined not by the slanderous broadcasts of the "Voice of America". Sentiments related to the meeting on the Elbe are more correctly expressed by the participants in the meeting. It is only career-seekers and politicos who can exercise in militaristic rhetorics, stated Vice President of the Veterans Association of the 69th American Division William Benswick. Let the meeting on the Elbe forty years later, he said, become a symbol of the striving of our peoples for peace. It is a great happiness to save a man's life. Now it is necessary to save the life of the whole of mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

UK JOURNALIST SAYS KAL 007 ON U.S. 'SPY MISSION'

LD251438 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] London April 25 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhorov reports:

The well-known British journalist Duncan Campbell published an article in the latest issue of the weekly NEW STATESMAN which offers the conclusion that the South Korean passenger plane Boeing-747, shot down over Soviet territory in September 1983, had deliberately intruded into Soviet air space to carry out a spy mission for American secret services.

The author used data obtained from military sources in Japan, Britain and Sweden forcefully to disprove the allegations of Western propaganda that the South Korean plane had "lost its way". The Boeing pilots, the article stresses, could not have made a navigational error but were perfectly aware that they had drastically strayed from course.

Duncan Campbell notes that at the time the South Korean airliner was over strategically sensitive regions of the Soviet Union, a U.S. spy satellite was passing overhead and an RC-135 spy plane was nearby.

Boeing-747 passenger planes, the article says, carry sophisticated navigational equipment and the veteran pilots in the crew of the South Korean plane could not have misinterpreted or disregarded every single indication of a navigational error. Moreover, the author says, the crew never once reported to ground control any equipment "malfunctions" or other difficulties. The Boeing pilots did not attempt either to inform ground control of any changes in course under international civil aviation rules.

Duncan Campbell says that the Soviet version of the spy mission of the South Korean plane was credible. it was borne out, according to him, also by the fact that the United States at first contrived not to mention the presence in the area of intrusion of its RC-135 spy plane.

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS LITHUANIA

LD251429 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0001 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, special representative of the PRC Government in the USSR-PRC political consultations, and his entourage have paid a 3-day visit to Lithuania. They were accompanied by PRC Ambassador in the Soviet Union Li Zewang.

The guests were received in Vilnius by deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, the chairman of the State Planning Committee, Branislav Zaykauskas, who described to them Lithuania's successes in economic, social, and cultural activity. Qian Qichen and other Chinese guests visited the Antakalnis military memorial and laid flowers at the graves of servicemen and partisans who fought against fascist invaders. They also visited the fuel equipment factory and went sightseeing in Vilnius. The Lithuanian Foreign Ministry gave a dinner in honor of the special representative of the Chinese Government. At the airport the Chinese guests were welcomed and seen off by the Lithuanian foreign minister, Vitautas Zenkyavichyus, the mayor of Vilnuis, Algirdas Vileykis, the chairman of the Lithuanian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Petrauskas, and others.

COMPARISON OF USSR-PRC POLITICAL TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 April carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report on the conclusion of the talks between the Soviet Union and the PRC, held in Moscow from 9-22 April. The PRAVDA report, entitled "On the Soviet-Chinese Consultations," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 23 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1, under the subheading "Talks End, Qian Qichen Departs." The items are substantially identical except for the following:

Paragraph four, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...Moscow for Beijing. He was seen off at the airport by L.F. Ilichev, other officials, and also Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR....(adding sentence)

TASS NOTES HU YAOBANG RETURN FROM PACIFIC TOUR

LD250908 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing April 25 TASS -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, returned home from a visit to Pacific countries. The trip took him to Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa, Fiji and Papua New Guinea.

PRC TO COMMEMORATE WW II VICTIMS OF JAPAN

PM241026 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exhibition in Harbin"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr -- A decision has been made to hold an exhibition in Harbin to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the rout of militarist Japan. The exhibition will show the criminal activity of the creators of bacteriological and chemical weapons from the notorious "Detachment 731" by presenting 400 photographs and material evidence of the barbarous "experiments" linked with the creation of new means of mass destriction, during which thousands of people were tortured. On the former site of "Detachment 731" it is planned to build a memorial museum to the victims of the Japanese military's monstrous crimes in commemoration of the anniversary of their rout.

USSR-DPRK COMMUNIQUE ON KIM YONG-NAM VISIT

PM251421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Soviet-Korean Communique"]

[Text] At the Soviet Government's invitation, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, made an official visit to the USSR 16-23 April 1985.

During the visit Kim Yong-nam visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, saw the Moscow sights, and traveled to Georgia and Moldavia.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Kim Yong-nam and had a friendly conversation with him. Kim Yong-nam conveyed to M.S. Gorbachev a personal message from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. M.S. Gorbachev expressed profound gratitude for this message and asked for warm greetings and good wishes to be conveyed to Kim Il-song.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR. Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister. During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, the sides informed each other about socialist building in their respective countries and exchanged opinions on questions of further strengthening and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK and on a number of international problems of mutual interest. A unity of views was established on all the problems under discussion.

It was noted with satisfaction that the USSR and DPRK are developing and deepening their relations of friendship and traditional cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. A new impetus was given to their strengthening and improvement by the friendly visit to the USSR in May 1984 by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and the talks held then between Soviet and Korean leaders. Interparty ties, cooperation, and exchanges in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres are being successfully implemented. Both sides view this as confirmation of the desire to continue following the course approved at summit level last summer and, by joint efforts, to promote the all-around development and deepening of Soviet-Korean relations.

A treaty between the USSR and DPRK on the demarcation of the Soviet-Korean state border and a consular convention between the USSR and DPRK were signed during the visit. These documents are the result of a joint display of goodwill and the desire to build relations in a spirit of good-neighborliness, mutual respect of interests, and cooperation.

The sides advocated the broadening and deepening of USSR-DPRK foreign policy cooperation in the interests of coordinating the two sides' actions in the struggle for international security and peace.

Both sides expressed grave concern over the intensification of tension caused by the policy of imperialism's aggressive forces and, above all, by the course of the United States and its allies aimed at fueling the nuclear arms race and transferring it to space, undermining the existing military-strategic equilibrium, and achieving military superiority.

Decisively condemning these actions by imperialist reaction, the sides stated that there is now no task more important then preventing the slide toward nuclear catastrophe, reducing the danger of war, and strengthening peace.

In this context, the sides emphasized the need for the cohesion of the socialist countries, whose constructive foreign policy, close cooperation in the international arena, and determined efforts in the cause of preserving peace are a reliable barrier to the preparation of a new war. Socialism is by nature inseparable from peace.

The USSR and DPRK confirmed their desire to steadfastly pursue a policy of peace, rebuff the intrigues of imperialism and revanchism, struggle consistently to reduce armaments and achieve disarmament, disband all military blocs, and settle conflicts and crisis situations by peaceful political means.

The Korean side highly appreciated the constructive initiative of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states aimed at improving the international situation, ending the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and restoring the detente process. Full support was expressed for the USSR's stance at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the range of space and nuclear arms questions.

The Soviet side highly appreciated the peace initiatives and efforts that the WPK and the DPRK Government have been making to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula, in Asia, and throughout the world and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference and expressed support for the proposal on the creation of a democratic, confederal republic of Koryo and the replacement of the armistice by a peace agreement and also for the constructive new proposal put forward by the fourth session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, Seventh Convocation, that a North-South nonaggression declaration be formulated.

At the same time, the Soviet Union condemned the maneuvers by the United States and the South Korean regime aimed at creating "two Koreas" and their attempts to secure the cross-recognition [perekrestnoye priznaniye] of North and South Korea and the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations and insisted on the rapid cessation of U.S. interference in Korean internal affairs.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK again demanded that the United States renounce its military provocations against the DPRK and withdraw its troops from South Korea together with all their armaments, including nuclear weapons.

The sides emphasized the great importance of the 1961 Soviet-Korean Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance for consolidating bilateral relations, maintaining peace in the Far East, and foiling the aggressive intrigues of the imperialist and revanchist forces in that region and confirmed their resolve to firmly adhere to the commitments arising from the treaty.

On the eve of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism and the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation, the sides state that it is impermissible to attempt to review the political results of World War II or to reexamine the territorial realities enshrined in international documents.

After pointing out the increasing danger of the frankly hegemonist U.S. attempt to turn Asia and the Pacific into yet another arena of military and political confrontation with the socialist countries, the sides resolutely condemned Washington's military preparations in the Far East, the remilitarization of Japan, the siting of nuclear weapons on its territory, and the plans to create a new NATO-like bloc in the region incorporating Japan and the South Korean regime.

The sides believe that a direct threat is posed to all states in the region by the maintenance and buildup of the U.S. military presence in South Korea and the holding of U.S.-South Korean military maneuvers on and around the Korean peninsula -- maneuvers which increase in scale year by year -- in conjunction with the activation of U.S. militarist activity in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The USSR and DPRK are unanimous [yedinodushno] in their support for the socialist states' efforts aimed at strengthening peace and security in Asia and at creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation among the Asian countries.

Regarding the revival of USSR-PRC ties as a positive factor, the sides expressed the conviction that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations would meet the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples and accord with the cause of peace and the strengthening of world socialism's positions.

The sides invariably expressed solidarity with the just struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples, who are defending their freedom, independence, and territorial integrity. They unanimously [yedinodushno] and resolutely condemned international tyranny and the policy of state terrorism and diktat wherever they are practiced by the imperialists and their minions.

The USSR and DPRK expressed full support for the peace campaigners' antiwar and antinuclear movement, which is growing in many European and Asian countries and throughout the world.

They noted the Nonaligned Movement's significant contribution to the struggle to consolidate peace, oppose the arms race, and achieve a restructuring of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis. In this connection, both sides highly appreciate India's activity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

The joint confidence was expressed that the talks which have been held will serve to further strengthen the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

On behalf of his government, Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, invited A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, to pay an official visit to the DPRK. This invitation was gratefully accepted.

HOKKAIDO GOVERNOR CONTINUES USSR VISIT

Tours Leningrad

LD232337 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Leningrad April 23 TASS -- The Governor of the Hokkaido Prefecture (Japan), T. Yokomichi, today familiarized himself with Leningrad. He paid a visit to the executive committee of the Leningrad Soviet of People's Deputies and its chairman, V. Khodyrev, told the guest about the Leningraders' achievements in fulfilling plans for economic and social development, about the structural organisation of the city soviet and about the activities of standing commissions and deputies.

The governor said that the purpose of this visit to the Soviet Union was to promote friendship with the Soviet people and thus to contribute to continued peace and better mutual understanding.

At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery he laid a wreath at the eternal fire. The tragedy of Leningrad, like that of Hiroshima, must never be repeated again, the governor said. Nuclear weapons must be eliminated to avert a new catastrophe. The governor visited the V. Slutskaya textile printing mill and saw new residential areas of Leningrad.

Meets Vorotnikov

LD251123 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov today received Governor of Japan's Hokkaido Prefecture Takahiro Yokomichi, in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation. During the conversation, the guest got acquainted with decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, issues of socio-economic and cultural development of Soviet society. Relations between the two countries were discussed and the mutual interest was expressed for developing them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The importance of traditional goodneighbourly ties between cites in the Soviet Far East and Hokkaido Island was stressed. The guest's attention was drawn to the latest Soviet peace initiatives. The importance of uniting all peace-loving forces in the struggle against the war menace was stressed.

USSR-JAPANESE FISHERY NEGOTIATIONS DISCUSSED

LD251638 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 25 Apr 85

["Soviet-Japanese Negotiations: What Are Prospects?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Mikhail Vladimirov writes:

Links between the USSR and Japan in fisheries are one of the most important spheres of bilateral economic relations. Soviet and Japanese fishermen jointly fish for marine products in waters of the USSR, they are fishing in 200-mile economic zones of the two states. The long experience of cooperation provides good prerequisites for its further expansion. Soviet-Japanese negotiations on drafting the agreement on the Soviet-Japanese cooperation in fisheries have been under way in Moscow since March 21. The agreement is bound to become a good legal foundation for further development of links between the two countries in the rational use of marine resources. But, in the opinion of the Soviet delegation, these negotiations are drawing on too long. Though on the whole the drafting of the text is close to completion, there is still no agreement on salmon fishing regulation and control on the high seas.

As was reported at the Ministry of Fisheries of the USSR earlier the sides agreed that a new agreement would be based on the provisions of the U.N. Law of the Sea convention which was signed by more than 150 states of the world, including the USSR and Japan. But judging by its drafts, the Japanese delegation is departing from that accord. Thus, contrary to Article 66 of the U.N. convention, the Japanese delegation tries to put to doubt the right of the Soviet Union, as the country of origin, to establish measures of salmon fishing regulation. The Soviet side, naturally, cannot agree with such a stand. Ignoring of provisions of the U.N. convention would lead not only to violation of the legitimate rights of the USSR in the rivers of which salmon propagates, but could also inflict irreparable damage upon stocks of that fish. The stand of the Japanese side could exert a restraining influence on the whole process of development of cooperation between the two countries in fisheries. Attainment of an accord on that question in accordance with generally recognized provisions of the Law of the Sea would promote dynamic expansion of Soviet-Japanese links in the rational use of marine resources.

TASS REPORTS CONCLUSION OF LOYA JIRGA IN DRA

LD252029 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Kabul April 25 TASS -- The Loya Jirga, the Supreme Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has ended its work here today. The delegates, representing all the provinces and nationalities of the country, discussed pressing tasks of the DRA's social and economic development, of inensifying resistance to the interference by the forces of imperialism and reaction which have unleashed an undeclared war against the Afghan people, and also questions of the Republic's home and foreign policy.

The speeches by the delegates convincingly demonstrated the irrevocable nature of the process of the country's revolutionary renovation, confirmed once again the correctness of the political course of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of Afghanistan. The delegates of the Loya Jirga expressed striving to further develop in every way Democratic Afghanistan's friendly fraternal ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The Loya Jirga fully approved the provisions of the report on the main directions of Afghanistan's development at the present stage, made by the General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the DRA's Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal. The delegates unanimously stated their support for the country's home and foreign policy that found its reflection in the PDPA action programme, the main principles of the DRA and in other party and state documents. The Loya Jirga, it is said in the decisions adopted by its participants, approves the known proposals of the government of the Republic on the political settlement of the situation around Afganistan and demands that Pakistan and Iran stop the interference in the DRA's internal affairs and take part in ensuring peace and security in the region by way of direct talks with the Government of the DRA. The delegates of the Loya Jirga demanded a speediest end to the undeclared war waged by imperialism and reaction against the Republic.

Having highly appraised the Soviet Union's unselfish fraternal aid to the Afghan people the Loya Jirga stated that the presence of the Soviet limited military contingent in Afghanistan is a question concerning only the DRA and the USSR and, as it has been repeatedly noted by the governments of the two countries, is necessary until the aggression by the imperialist forces against the DRA is fully stopped.

In their "appeal to the Afghan working people" the delegates noted that the April Revolution made the Afghan people a master of its destiny and opened before it the road of profound social and economic transformations. It turned Afghanistan from a backward country into a state enjoying international trust and prestige. The Loya Jirga called on all Afghans resolutely to repulse the imperialist aggression against the DRA.

Its participants called on those who have fallen for the hostile propaganda and found themselves on the side of the enemies of the revolution and the Afghan people to lay down arms in accordance with the amnesty decreed by the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and return to peaceful life.

The delegates adopted a message to the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar which says that at present Afghanistan is the target of a mounting aggression by imperialism and reaction headed by the United States Administration. The territory of a number of countries, especially Pakistan, which has become a bridgehead of the aggression against the DRA, is being used in this undeclared war which is a patent example of state terrorism that has been raised by Washington to the rank of its official policy.

The supply of Pakistan with offensive arms by the United States far in excess of its defence needs, it is noted in the message, has created serious problems for the security of the region's countries, first of all for the DRA and India. On expressing appreciation of the efforts taken by the United Nations secretary general to settle the situation around Afghanistan, the participants in the Loya Jirga stressed that the entire people of Afghanistan supports the DRA Government's policy in this question.

The concluding speech at the meeting was made by Babrak Karmal.

AFGHAN PLANNING CHIEF HAILS SOVIET AID

LD251309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Apr 85

[From the "Foreign Guests Speak" program, presented by Aleksandr Levchenko]

[Excerpts] The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will mark the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution on 27 April. In essence it opened up a new page in the many-centuries long history of the state.

The Democratic Republic has had great successes in the economy, which were achieved under difficult conditions and could have been a lot greater were it not for the opposition of imperialism. This is what Muhammad Sarwar Mangal, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the state planning commission of Afghanistan, relates:

Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation is one of the main manifestations of those friendly and good-neighborly relations formed long ago between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. The April Revolution opened up a new stage in the relations between our countries, says Comrade Sarwar Mangal, and turned them into genuinely fraternal relations. The aid your great country gives Afghanistan is enormous. It helps to successfully solve the tasks of the national democratic revolution, eliminate Afghanistan's economic backwardness, and solve major social tasks. The Democratic Republic, 7 years after victorious April, continues building a new economic, social and cultural life.

The rates of economic development are growing, which has a positive effect on the population's standard of living. If the U.S. Administration extends aid to the dushmans, then the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community are helping to lay a firm foundation for the comprehensive development of our country. The rates of growth in industrial production in the state and mixed sector have been between 7 and 8 percent. The accumulation of raw cotton has grown by 150 percent, and the assimilation of capital investments through internal resources has increased by 130 percent.

I want to stress once again, says Comrade Sarwar Mangal, that all this would not have been possible without the great selfless help of the Soviet Union. It is difficult to find an industry that does not reflect the significance of this aid. It is sufficient to say that 75 percent of the products from the state and mixed sectors of industry are produced at enterprises of Soviet-Afghan cooperation, which were built or are operated with the aid of Soviet specialists. About 45 percent of the state budget revenues comes from marketing gas to the Soviet Union. We express words of gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the Government of the USSR, and to the Soviet people for this comprehensive help.

SIHANOUK TO LEAVE CAMBODIAN COALITION GOVERNMENT

LD252248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] According to REUTER news agency, Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian prince, intends to resign as president of so-called Democratic Kampuchea. He sent a letter to one of the ringleaders of the so-called coalition government, Khieu Sampham, with a request to that effect, giving his state of health as the reason. At the microphone is our commentator, Yevgeniy Kachanov:

[Kachanov] Sihanouk's decision took both the counterrevolutionary coalition itself and its patrons across the ocean by surprise. The U.S. legislators, it would seem, had only just decided to give direct military aid amounting to $5 million to the bands of anti-Cambodian rabble. Son Sann, the premier of this coalition government, if it may be so called, who visited Washington, announced with rejoicing: The most important thing has been done: The faucet has been turned on, and the flow will even increase in the near future. However, it must be noted that in fact the faucet had been turned on earlier, although this was not particularly advertised, because the weapons were delivered through secret CIA channels and via third countries, first and foremost Thailand, where the main bases of the Pol Pot men and other enemies of the Cambodian people are located. Now, however, the point is that henceforth this aid will be given openly.

There is, though, another factor: one that radically alters the whole situation surrounding Cambodia. As was recently reported in Phnom Penh, in the last 4 months units of the Cambodian People's Army and Vietnamese volunteers have crushed 16 counterrevolutionary bases in the area bordering on Thailand, put 12,000 bandits out of action, and seized a great deal of weapons and military equipment. Thousands of members of reactionary groups have gone over to the side of the people's power: They have been enable to return to their homes and engage in peaceful labor. In a word, the notorious coalition cannot now claim that it controls any part of Cambodian territory. As always happens in such cases, military defeat has led to a new flare-up in the squabbling between the ringleaders of the motley league of reactionaries loudly proclaiming themselves to be the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. On his way out is Sihanouk, who for the West was a sort of screen, a symbol enabling them to support the government in exile and its claims to UN representation. Those left are the Pol Pot men who during their period in power liquidated approximately 3 million of Cambodia's 8-million population.

Therefore, the U.S. aid to these enemies of the Cambodian people and to reverse the departments in Cambodia appears particularly immoral.

U.S. DELAY OF MILITARY AID TO CAMBODIANS VIEWED

PM251547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[D. Kosyrev "Rejoinder": "Washington's Hide-and-Seek"]

[Text] Son Sann, head of one of the groupings of Khmer reaction entrenched abroad, knows the road to Washington well. He has been there repeatedly since his organization (which, incidentally, was originally set up with the assistance of the U.S. special services) launched its active struggle against the PRK. However, his trips have rarely been given wide publicity.

Now the picture has changed noticeably: Son Sann has begun talking at the top of his voice, clearly with an eye on the "big press." He is trying to secure U.S. military aid, and to do so immediately. That was what he said: immediately, otherwise his army will be "demoralized."

More accurately, the puppet is demanding the legalization of (and, at the same time, an increase in) such handouts. The point is that Washington recently announced "economic" aid to the anti-Cambodian counterrevolution -- specifically to Son Sann's group. Money had been making its way to it previously, but this was done secretly. Now it has been decided to act openly. Essentially, there remains just one step to a 100-percent transition to "legality": to announce military deliveries. But the State Department has decided to take a breather, for the time being making do with passages like: "The United States is ready to examine what further aid it would be expedient to provide."

This pause is irritating Son Sann. He clearly believes that, since Washington has already decided openly to supply those whom it is using to wage an undeclared war against Cambodia, the last step on the path -- the public announcement of military aid -- is an utter trifle...Indeed, why play hide-and-seek when everything is clear anyway?

USSR-SRV SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION DESCRIBED

OW231025 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] The Soviet Union's traditional Science Day is 21 April. Friends: Please listen to a statement by Comrade Kudinov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, on cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese scientists:

[Begin Kudinov recording in Russian, fading into Vietnamese translation] Dear Vietnamese friends, there is probably no scientific and technical sector in which the close cooperation between our two countries' scientists has not yielded significant results. Shortly after the first Soviet-Vietnamese scientific-technical cooperation agreement was signed in the spring of 1959, training of highly skilled technicians for fraternal Vietnam began. Many Soviet-trained Vietnamese scientists have become famous. Over the past 25 years and more, nearly 20,000 Vietnamese have graduated from Soviet colleges; of these, more than 2,000 later defended their MA or MS theses, and 70 have become doctors of science.

The Soviet Union has provided important assistance to building material-technical bases for the Vietnamese science sector, including the construction and equpping of the Hanoi Polytechnic College and the Hanoi Agriculture College, and the construction of the Vietnam Sciences Institute. More than 6,000 Soviet specialists -- including engineers, geologists, doctors, agronomists, teachers, and so forth -- have been sent on missions in Vietnam to pass on experiences to the Vietnamese comrades.

A salient feature in our scientific cooperation is its increasing relation with solving scientific tasks and the pressing actual problems facing our two countries. Joint research is being made in the fields of agricultural science, oceanography, and tropical metereology.

This year, we are going to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese spaceflight performed by Gorbatko and Pham Tuan. That joint spaceflight has become a symbol of the high-level cooperation between our two countries in the scientific domain.

Cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese social scientists is also being strengthened. They are conducting joint studies on philosophy, history, sociology, ethnology, literature, economics, and jurisprudence.

Vietnamese scientists recently participated in a scientific conference marking the 40th anniversary of Soviet people's victory in their great war for national defense and in the scientic conference on the theme "Ho Chi Minh, Founder and Organizer of the Communist Party of Vietnam," which was jointly held by the Marxism-Leninism Institute and the Social Sciences Institute, both under the CPSU Central Committee, on the approach of the 95th birthday of the late President Ho Chi Minh. Vietnamese friends have also participated in the conference of directors of philosophy institutes under the sciences institutes of socialist countries; prospects for cooperation through 1990 were examined at that conference. These are only some examples for the recent past; new, fruitful contacts between our two countries' scientists are expected in the future.

I am happy to convey today the warm greetings from the Soviet scientists to their Vietnamese counterparts. I wish you good health, happiness, and many new achievements in your noble activities. [end recording]

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-POLISH TREATY MARKED

IZVESTIYA Dispatch

PM251541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent L. Toporkov: "Friendship Born in the Flames of War"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- The date was 21 April 1945. On that spring day, while the Red Army was fighting on the immediate approaches to Berlin, a document of truly historic importance -- the Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Aid, and Postwar Cooperation between the USSR and the new People's Poland -- was signed in Moscow. For 40 years, our alliance has withstood the test of time. It has become an important element of the system of alliances uniting the socialist community states and a very important factor in the political stability and the indestructibility of postwar borders in Europe.

The traditions of Soviet-Polish friendship and cooperation go back to the hard years of joint struggle against the German fascist invaders. Our peoples' alliance was born and strengthened on the roads of war and then consolidated and developed in the gigantic labors of postwar restoration. The days when Soviet specialists arrived in Warsaw as it lay in ruins to help breathe life into it have remained forever in the memory of people of the older generation. An acquaintance of mine -- an old Warsaw construction worker -- produces a list: the first temporary bridge across the Vistula, the commissioning of the first power station, prefabricated houses, food, and even animals for the Warsaw zoo -- all this aid was sincerely offered by Soviet people who themselves had only begun to raise their own cities and villages from the ruins and dust.

From the first days of its existence, People's Poland relied on varied cooperation with the Soviet Union and on its selfless support. You only have to recall that our country presented Poland with over 9,500 complete sets of technical documents including up to 300 projects for industrial enterprises. Over 150 large-scale industrial establishments have been installed here with the Soviet Union's assistance and with the participation of Soviet specialists. To have an idea of the dimensions of what has been achieved, you only have to cite the following figures: These establishments now produce about three-fourths of all Polish pig iron, over half of all Polish steel, one-third of all Polish coke, and refine two-thirds of the oil consumed in Poland. At the same time Polish deliveries of complete sets of equipment and various types of machinery, ships, and consumer goods have acquired considerable importance for our country.

The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid concluded in 1965 has taken over from its predecessor. It is rightly called the indestructible foundation on which our fraternal mutual relations continue to develop in all fields. Addressing a report-back party conference of Warsaw military district recently, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski noted that this document, like the Warsaw Pact, which will soon be 30 years old, "is a cornerstone of our foreign policy and fully accords with Poland's state interests." Our country also attaches priority importance to intensifying our allied relations with the fraternal countries, particularly with Poland. The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries for the period through 2000 signed last year during Comrade W. Jaruzelski's visit to the Soviet Union reliably serves the common cause.

Cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states helps Poland, which has recently encountered a grave socioeconomic crisis, to resolve the fundamental problems of its development.

This cooperation and internationalist aid and support are rated highly here. They have played an inestimable role in destroying the policy of "sanctions" pursued by the imperialists against Poland. Poland, relying on the support of its true friends, has not allowed itself to be pushed from the socialist path. It occupies a firm position in the socialist community and the European political arena.

The enemies of Polish-Soviet friendship have tried to destroy or at any rate weaken the ties uniting our peoples and not least the ties between our cultures. That is why the already obvious success of the current Days of Soviet Culture in Poland is of fundamental importance. Some 800 figures of art and literature, eminent representatives of the Soviet theater, cinema, and stage, musicians, artists, and writers have come from Moscow to fraternal Poland to acquaint it with their creative achievements and to reinforce professional and friendly contacts.

Talyzin Article

PM251311 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 16 in Russian Apr 85 (Signed to Press 15 Apr 85) p 20

[Article by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section of the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation: "Fortieth Anniversary of the Treaty Between the USSR and Poland"]

[Text] In April 1985 and important date is being celebrated -- the 40th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Assistance, and Postwar Cooperation between the USSR and Poland. The treaty brought about a radical shift in Soviet-Polish relations and created the basis for consolidating the fraternal alliance between the two states.

Forty years have passed since that historic moment when the destiny of friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland were predetermined by the joint victory over fascism. Combat operations were still in progress when the first Soviet-Polish trade agreement was signed in Lublin in October 1944.

Despite its own difficulties in ensuring its internal needs for the most essential items, the Soviet Union supplied Poland with food, consumer goods, semimanufactured goods, and raw materials to reestablish plants and renew industrial production.

From the very first years of economic cooperation, the USSR and Poland have attached enormous significance to pooling their efforts in building up production potential.

The Soviet Union has taken and is taking a great part in developing the main sectors of industry which are most important for Poland's national economy.

During the years of cooperation, Soviet organizations have supplied equipment and provided technical assistance in building energy installations, including the "Skawina", "Turow", and "Kozienice-III" thermal power stations; major ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical installations -- the Lenin Metallurgical Combine, the "Warszawa" plant producing high-quality and alloy steels, and the copper smelting plant in Legnica; and in the petroleum refining and chemical industry -- the oil refinery in Plock, the chemical combine in Osweiecim, and a nitrogenous fertilizer combine. Ten large-panel house-building plants, a cement plant, and construction materials plans have also been built. Technical assistance has also been given in the construction of the Warsaw and Lublin motor vehicle plants, a ball-bearing plant, and an agricultural machinery plant. Aircraft plants have been built with the USSR's help.

Altogether over 150 major industrial enterprises and other national economic installations, built with technical assistance from the USSR, are operating in Poland.

At present, at the Polish Government's request, the Soviet Union is lending assistance in building a number of ferrous metallurgy, energy, transport, machine-building, and agricultural installations and is carrying out geological prospecting work for oil and gas on Polish territory. These installations include a coke-oven facility comprising four coke-oven batteries and a ship for the volume hardening of rails at the "Katowice" Metallurgical Combine, and also a curved section shop at the "Pokoj" Metallurgical Plant, the "Zarnowiec" AES, the first in Poland, and the first stage of the subway in Warsaw.

For its part, Poland is taking part in the construction of a number of installations on the Soviet Union's territory.

By taking part in opening up the Orenburg gas condensate deposit and building the "Soyuz" gas pipeline, Poland has started to obtain an extra 2.8 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year. In 1984 Poland obtained around 150,000 metric tons of pulp, 40,000 of which were from the Ust-Ilimsk Pulp Plant, built with the participation of socialist countries including Poland. In 1984 50,000 metric tons of asbestos was supplied to Poland from the Kiyembayevskiy Asbestos Mining and Enriching Combine, also built with the participation of Poland and the other CEMA countries.

At the present time the construction of the Khmelnitskaya is being completed on USSR territory with Poland's participation. With this AES, Poland will obtain 26.4 billion kilowatt hours of electricity in the next 5-year period.

In the 1947-84 period, the Soviet Union passed on to People's Poland thousands of sets of technical documentation, hundreds of technological developments, and about 1500 sets of blueprints for the production of special-purpose machines and equipment, including documentation for turbogenerators and large-capacity turbines. The first of the Polish turbines started to operate at the "Patnow" Power Station in the late sixties.

During this period, People's Poland also handed over to the Soviet Union much technical documentation and layouts in the technological sphere. These included layouts for the production of sulfur and cement and the hydraulic extraction of coal.

In the 40 years, the scale of Soviet-Polish cooperation has increased tenfold. Whereas trade turnover between the USSR and Poland amounted to only R62 million in 1945, in 1985 it is envisaged to be around the R11.7 billion mark.

Poland obtains very important raw material goods from the USSR -- oil, gas, iron ore, cotton, and others. On the basis of supplies from the Soviet Union, Poland meets 100 percent of its import needs for natural gas, 83 percent of its needs for oil and petroleum products, 82 percent for ferriferous raw materials, and 81 percent for cotton.

An increasingly important place in Soviet deliveries is taken by macine-building products, including metal-cutting machine tools, excavators, tractors, agricultural machines, trucks, passenger cars, air communications means, television sets, and computer equipment.

In turn, the deliveries of a number of Polish goods are of vital importance to the USSR's national economy -- coal, coke, sulfur, ships, railroad rolling stock, construction and road machinery, metal-working machine tools, and other equipment.

Specialization and production sharing is deepening increasingly between our countries. The USSR specializes in production for export to the CEMA countries, including Poland, of metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing equipment, equipment for light industry, and aircraft technology. Poland specializes in production of ships, equipment for the chemical industry, road-building machines, and communication means. Steady cooperation in the sphere of the automotive and aviation industries and in construction and road machine building has been established.

A good example of cooperation is the sharing of production of the truck-type self-propelled crane with a capacity of 25-40 metric tons, being made by the Odessa and Nikopol Crane-Building Plants on the Soviet side, and the Gliwice "Bumar" Machine-Building Plant, and the "Famaba" and "Bumar-Fablok" Plants on the Polish side. Direct production links have been established between these enterprises and a joint collective of designers has been created and is working successfully.

On the basis of deliveries concerning production sharing, it is envisaged that subassemblies, semimanufactures, and semifinished products for aircraft, units and assemblies for freight elevators, hydraulic drive components, and earth-moving equipment will be exported to Poland in 1985. Medical X-ray equipment, instruments for the control and regulation of technological processes, and components for ships will be delivered to the Soviet Union from Poland.

For ships being built in Poland to USSR orders, joint work by specialists has made it possible to find Soviet- and Polish-manufactured solutions to 1,500 types of assemblies, devices, and semimanufactures to replace those previously purchased in the West. A comparative analysis will be made to determine the types of ship diesels that will equally satisfy the future requirements of the two countries' shipbuilding, and the production of diesels of unified parameter will be organized on the basis of reciprocal sharing in the manufacture of subassemblies.

Of course, there are still several reserves in the development of cooperation. The decisions of the Moscow CEMA Economic Summit Conference and the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through the Year 2000 are aimed at making active use of them and at deepening mutually advantageous integration links.

In accordance with the conference's decisions and the long-term program, joint efforts are focused on the resolution of key production and scientific and technical problems. The jointly elaborated measures specifically provide for:

Increased deliveries of natural gas to Poland in return for Poland's participation in the construction of the trunk gas pipeline from Yamburg to the western border of the USSR to be carried out on the territory of the USSR on a multilateral basis;

The joint development and introduction of complete sets of machinery and equipment for the construction of large-diameter pipelines;

The elaboration and implementation of cooperation programs in the sphere of oil and gas geology, geophysics, and deep drilling;

The development of production sharing in the manufacture of automobiles and trucks;

The organization of cooperation in the sphere of the development of flexible, automated production systems, robotics, and the production of hybrid integrated circuits;

The expansion and deepening of specialization and production sharing in the manufacture of STB and ATPR weaving looms;

The production of nonwoven fabrics by a physico-chemical method using specialized equipment;

The utilization of most important types of production waste, bearing in mind the development of new techniques for the processing of secondary material resources;

The elaboration of scientific and technical forecasts and of a comprehensive cooperation program for the period through the year 2000 in the sphere of nuclear power engineering, biotechnology, and electronics.

In all sectors of industry, in agriculture, and in transport joint measures are being implemented in the development and utilization of material- and energy-saving technologies and the development of means of mechanization and automation of technological processes.

The major problem of a fuller utilization of secondary fuel, energy, and raw material resources is being tackled. Technology is being developed and complete sets of equipment built for converting coal into man-made liquid and gas fuel.

Our countries' shared concern is the steady improvement of the technical standard and quality of reciprocally supplied goods. This task has been specified in the decisions of the CEMA Countries' Economic Summit Conference and in the Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland.

Special attention to these questions has been paid in the jointly elaborated measures to implement the long-term program. In accordance with proposals put forward by the cooperating ministries, our countries' planning organs are establishing the deadlines for the transition to more modern models of reciprocally supplied machinery and equipment and improved quality criteria for other goods for the coming 5-year period.

It is planned to increase the power, capacity, productivity, reliability, and service life of equipment, to decrease the bulkiness and materials intensiveness of goods, and to reduce their relative consumption of energy, fuel, and lubricants. Work to reduce duplication in the production of nonstandardized goods of the same type and to utilize both countries' scientific and production potentials to increase the output of goods needed by their national economies is to be continued.

Recently, a new form of cooperation that encourages the development of creative initiative at the industrial enterprise, scientific research institute, and design and development organization level has been widely developed. This form of cooperation is based on direct ties established between allied Soviet and Polish organizations and enterprises.

Direct contacts have been established by many enterprises and organizations on both the Soviet and Polish side. They include the Minsk Tractor Plant and the Warsaw "Ursus" Plant, "Rostselmash" and the "Bizon" Combine Plant, the Cheboksary Industrial Tractor Plant and the "Stalowa Wola" Combine, and the Bryansk Machine Building Plant and the Poznan H. Cegielski Plant.

Mainly with a view to enhancing the technical standard of production and the rational utilization of material resources, the 27th (October 1984) scientific and technical cooperation conference adopted a decision to develop production, scientific, and technical cooperation within the framework of direct ties.

With the aim of ensuring greater flexibility in passing on and utilizing progressive experience, the protocol on commodity turnover and payments between the USSR and Poland provides, as of 1985, for exchange of goods and services between enterprises within the framework of this kind of ties.

Currently, planning organs are completing consultations on the coordination of the 1986-1990 state plans. The commodity turnover between the USSR and Poland will increase by one-third in the coming 5-year period. This is a good rate. However, it does not exhaust existing possibilities.

The implementation of the provisions of the long-term program for the development of cooperation in the period through the year 2000 will enable us to utilize more effectively and to mutual advantage the production and scientific potential created in our countries, jointly to scale new heights of progress, and to reveal socialism's creative potential.

The successful implementation of the outlined Soviet-Polish cooperation plans will help to further develop the economy, improve the working people's well-being, cement the friendship between our fraternal peoples, and strengthen socialism and peace.

CSSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 24 APR

LD260535 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM] Central Council delegation led by Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and RTUM chairman, arrived in Moscow on 24 April for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

Talks With AUCCTU Open

LD260539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Talks began in Moscow today, between an AUCCTU delegation, led by its chairman, Comrade Shalayev, and a delegation of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, led by Comrade Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of Central Council.

ALBANIA TO TAKE PART IN INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

LD252003 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- As reported by the Albanian Commerce of Chamber [as received], the newspaper IZVESITYA writes today, this year Albania will take part in international fairs in Paris, Lisbon, Izmir, Thessaloniki and other cities.

PERSHING DEPLOYMENT IN FRG GOES ON DESPITE RISKS

LD252313 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 25 TASS -- "Deployment of U.S. 'Pershing-II' nuclear missiles in the FRG's territory is going on. There is no interruption in the missiles basing process", a TASS correspondent was told in the FRG's Ministry of Defence today.

A stir connected with U.S. first-strike nuclear-missile systems in the FRG's territory has been caused by pronouncements by Alfred Biehle, chairman of the Bundestag's Commission in Defense Matters. Speaking at a press conference in Bonn on Wednesday, he asserted that the Americans had decided to "suspend" the deployment of "Pershing-II" missiles upon ostensibly drawing a conclusion from the ominous incident at Waldheide base near Heilbronn in January this year. At that time three U.S. servicemen were killed as a result of an explosion of one of the stages of a missile and sixteen were heavily injured.

The incident compelled many West Germans to come to realize the real threat of the NATO's decision on deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the dangers that emanate from "Pershing-II" and cruise missiles even in peace-time. The incident gave a powerful impulse to the antiwar activities of the West German public who demand that the missile-basing process should be stopped and reversed and that the already deployed first-strike nuclear-missile systems be removed.

The FRG's ruling circles and bourgeois mass media have long been trying to downplay the intensity of the anti-war activities, to bring about discord in the ranks of peace campaigners and to divert their attention from the principal goals of the struggle. The chairman of the Bundestag's Commission on Defense Matters obviously decided to make his contribution to those efforts. However, his version of the "peaceableness" of the USA, which allegedly halted the deployment of technically imperfect missiles, proved short-lived. It has been denied both by the U.S. Department of State and by the FRG's Defence Ministry.

The West German territory is being turned at an accelerated pace into a launching site for U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. The only "new" aspect in this connection is that the U.S. military have decided temporarily to halt the transportation of "Pershing-II" missiles across the FRG's territory and exercises involving the missiles until the missiles which are brought from across the ocean are provided with devices to remove electrostatic charge. A special commission that inquired into the causes of the incident near Heilbronn arrived at a conclusion that the explosion of the "Pershing-II" missile occurred precisely owing to a discharge of static electricity.

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN MEET NETHERLANDS POLITICIANS

LD252103 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin had a meeting within Chairman of the Netherlands' Labour Party Max van den Berg and General Secretary of the party Wim van Velzen at the CPSU Central Committee on Wednesday.

The representatives of the CPSU told the Netherlands' social democrats about the results of the April (1985) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke about the main trends of the home and foreign policy of the CPSU in the period of the preparation for the 27th congress of the party.

A serious concern over the escalation of the arms race was voiced when the present situation in the world was assessed. It was stressed that it is necessary to wage struggle against war before it starts. The CPSU is of the opinion that peoples of all countries, including medium and small, can contribute to this struggle.

Max van den Berg and Wim van Velzen pointed out that during the meetings in Moscow, Baku and Kiev, they got convinced of a great striving of the Soviet people, who suffered tremendous casualties in the years of the Second World War, for peace and mutual understanding. The need of ending the arms race was emphasized. The representatives of the Labour Party declared for the reduction of nuclear weapons by both sides, as it was suggested in the proposals of the Socialist International.

An exchange of opinions on a wide range of problems was held during the meeting. It confirmed that while there exist differences, the views of both parties coincide on many questions of the international situation. The readiness was expressed to continue working contacts between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Netherlands Labour Party.

The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation of the Netherlands' Labour Party left for home today.

FRENCH-SOVIET OIL, GAS EQUIPMENT CONTRACT SIGNED

LD260438 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- Large contracts for the delivery of equipment for the oil and gas industry to the Soviet Union from France were signed here today.

The French firm "Technip" secured an order for the delivery to the USSR of a large complex is 6,000 million cubic metres a year. It is meant for the second section of the Astrakhan Gas Condensate Complex.

Another firm, "Lurgi France", will supply the Soviet Union with a major consignment of production lines for the new deposit "Tengiz" in West Kazakhstan.

A TASS corresponsdent was told by President of the "Technip" company Pierre-Marie Valentin that the implementation of the contracts will be a remarkable event in the development of the Soviet-French commercial and economic ties, will make a considerable contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 19th session of the permanent mixed Soviet-French commission.

DEPUTY PREMIER RYABOV MEETS FRENCH BUSINESSMAN

PM241333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS[On 23 April Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Gomez, president of the French Thomson firm. J.-B. Raimond, French ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SAN MARINO 25 APR

LD251301 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Voropayev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for San Marino today at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party of San Marino.

TASS CITES NEW TIMES ON MURPHY VISIT'S GOALS

LD250904 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1333 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (TASS) -- During his latest trip to the Near East Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state, was faced with the following tasks: First, to ensure the selection of the Palestinian participants in the dialogue between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States and then with Israel, which would be determined by the United States and Israel; second, to convince the Jordanians and the "representative Palestinians" (they have no relations with the United Nations) not only to sit at the table for separate talks with Israel, but also to accept in advance a majority of conditions from the latter, writes the weekly NEW TIMES in its 26 April edition.

The article notes that Arab national-patriotic forces have rejected the Amman agreements between Husayn and 'Arafat, pointing out that they ignore such basic tenets as equal participation for the United Nations in all stages of a Middle East settlement and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Arab progressive forces have justly appraised the Egyptian initiative (the "Mubarak initiative," proposed at the end of February) as a call for the holding of direct separate talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under U.S.-Egyptian patronage, as an attempt to get the Camp David process out of its deadlock, to draw new participants into it and thus prove the "correctness" of Al-Sadat's policy. In the event these proposals succeed, they noted, a second phase of Camp David would be carried out -- giving the Palestinians so-called administrative autonomy, replacing their legitimate national rights.

In essence, this means the latest capitulation scheme, according to which the Arabs must reconcile themselves to the Israeli seizure of their territories; the Palestinians must accept limited "administrative autonomy," provided for by the Camp David deal and the "Reagan plan."

The development of events, NEW TIMES notes, is a proof of the illusory nature of hopes for a change in Washington's attitude to the United Nations and the Palestinian problem. Its pro-Israeli orientation remains unshakeable. Hopes for some kind of initiative from Western Europe are also groundless. On the whole, Western Europe continues to follow the channel of U.S. Middle East policy, which is demonstrated by the U.S. European allies' support for the Amman agreements. To sum up, the correctness of those Arab circles which reject the Amman agreement and the "Mubarak initiative" and call for an uncompromising struggle for a just settlement of the Palestinian problem -- the key aspect of a Middle East settlement -- is confirmed. The facts show again and again: a guarantee of victory for the rightful cause of the Arabs lies not in betting on the United States or Western Europe, but in a joint front of Arab countries against U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation," against imperialism and zionism, NEW TIMES stresses.

'DISAGREEMENTS' REVEALED AT U.S.-ALGERIAN TALKS

PM251341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Filatov dispatch: "Visit Across the Ocean"]

[Text] Algiers, 24 Apr -- C. Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, has concluded a visit to the United States.

This is the first time during the years of Algeria's independence that the country's top leader has visited the United States. During the visit, he had talks with President R. Reagan and meetings with representatives of the Washington administration and members of the U.S. Congress. APS points out that both sides advocated the development of relations between the two countries in various spheres. Agreements were signed on the creation of an Algerian-U.S. joint economic cooperation commission and on cultural cooperation.

The newspaper EL MOUDJAHID points out that "significant disagreements" [raznoglasiye] came to light during the discussion of a wide range of international problems. This concerns, above all, questions of a settlement in the Near East, where the United States pursues a policy of supporting Israel's aggressive aspirations.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER TO REMAIN IN POST

LD252242 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beirut April 25 TASS -- The Lebanese patriotic forces inflicting blows on Israeli troops compelled them to leave in haste their positions in western Al Biqa' and Rashayya. For nearly three years Israeli troops were trampling underfoot Lebanese land, sowing death and destruction.

The population gave a jubilant welcome to units of regular Lebanese Army which established control over areas left by the interventionists.

A conference attended by representatives of all Muslim communities of Lebanon, as well as by leaders of the Syrian Arab Republic ended in the Syrian capital. As a result of the consultations held, Rashid Karami decided to keep the post of prime minister of Lebanon and the ministers of his cabinet expressed the readiness to continue discharging their duties. The participants in the conference expressed support for the just struggle of the patriotic resistance front until all Israeli aggressors are driven out of the country. The participants in the conference resolutely demanded that Tel Aviv give up the plans of creating a so-called "security zone" in the south of Lebanon which would be a gross violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

SUDAN'S TRANSITIONAL CABINET SWORN IN 25 APR

LD252331 Moscow TASS in English 2226 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo April 25 TASS -- In Sudan, a transitional government of the country was sworn in today. The MENA news agency has reported that the head of the new cabinet, AL-Jazuli Daf'allah, speaking in Khartoum at a joint meeting of the Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers, said that the transitional government is to solve a whole number of matters. The main of them are the problem of the country's south and the holding of elections to a constituent assembly which will prepare a permanent constitution of Sudan and will then transfer power to the people.

Mr. Daf'allah stated that the Council of Ministers is also to make a good deal of effort to eradicate the legacy of the old regime, to work out a programme for socio-economic activities, and to reconsider the country's budget. He pointed out that in the field of foreign policy the interim government of Sudan will strive to rectify relations with its neighbours and to pursue a policy of positive neutrality.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA CITED ON 'UNDECLARED WAR'

House Vote 'Favorable Factor'

LD251316 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 25 TASS -- President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega said that the refusal of the U.S. House of Representatives to approve President Reagan's request of allocation of money for continuation of the undeclared war against the Republic was a "favourable factor that can promote the quest for ways of settlement of problems in Central America".

In the statement which was transmitted by the NUEVA NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY, Daniel Ortega strongly denounced once again Washington's attempts to impose upon the Nicaraguan Government negotiations with conterrevolutionary Somoza gangs. There can be no dialogue with them, since these are U.S. mercenaries, said the president of Nicaragua. He stressed that if the Reagan administration really wants to demonstrate the striving for peace in the region and for improvement of relations with Nicaragua, it should seat again at the table of bilateral negotiations in Manzanillo.

In Daniel Ortega's statement it is noted that U.S. policy of economic blockade against Nicaragua is the component part of its undeclared war against the Republic. But that policy is suffering a failure owing to the international solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution.

Correspondent's Dispatch

LD252225 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Washington continues its undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua. Our special correspondent Genrikh (Borovik) reports.

[Begin (Borovik) recording] We are conducting this reportage from Nicaragua while the U.S. Congress is discussing the question of $14 million that Washington intends to supply by quote legal, unquote, means to supply to bandits and murderers -- the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution. With these dollars, the bandits should receive new armaments, new automatic weapons, new tanks, aircraft, and bombs and missiles for them. However, this is not the only point at issue. Washington's calculations are significantly more long term. The point is that constant readiness to repulse aggression -- and the Nicaraguans are prepared to repulse the aggression of the Somozists -- demands enormous efforts, which in normal circumstances could be used for revolutionary construction. This is what we were told by the president of Nicaragua, Comrade Daniel Ortega in a conversation. He said that the main threat to the country now consists of the fact that the enemy is adopting all measures to destroy the Nicaraguan economy, provoke dissatisfaction with living conditions, artificially create chaos, and discredit the revolution economically. Daniel Ortega, the country's president, was driving to the northeast of Managua to the town of libertad and the town of Juigalpa. There he met with workers, miners, soldiers, peasants, and private businessmen. The president discussed the reactionaries' plans and how to smash these plans at meetings and rallies.

In Juigalpa he met with a group of Americans who came to Nicaragua not to destroy the country but to help it. Among them was a group of medical workers. Of course, they came here not at Washington's behest, but because they followed their own consciences. They are an example of how people can live in our complex world. Nicaragua is an amazing country. A revolution took place 6 years ago, the people expelled a dictator and took power into their own hands; suddenly this tiny country was instantly transformed into a deadly enemy of the United States, becoming virtually a military threat to it. It seems that nothing occupies the White House so completely and so actively as the plans to annihilate the Nicaraguan revolution. The attention of all honest people in the world is now riveted to the fate of this tiny country. [end recording]

PRAVDA CARRIES SUPREME SOVIET MESSAGES TO BRAZIL

Condolences on Neves' Death

PM251329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Doctor Jose Sarney Costa, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil

In connection with the death of President Tancredo de Almeida Neves of the Federative Republic of Brazil, we express profound condolences to you and the Brazilian people.

We beg to convey sincere sympathy to the president's relatives and friends.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Sarney Congratulated

PM251319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To his Excellency Doctor Jose Sarney Costa, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Please accept our congratulations and good wishes on your accession to the post of president of the Federative Republic of Brazil.

We express the hope that the stable, mutually advantageous relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil, which accord with the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples, will enjoy further fruitful development, which will help to improve the general international situation and strengthen peace.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

EDITORIALS ON APRIL PLENUM, CONGRESS PLANS

PRAVDA on Congress Plans

PM251126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Advancing to Greet the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee plenum was held 23 April 1985. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum "on the convocation of the next, 27th, CPSU Congress and the tasks connected with its preparation and holding."

Having heard and discussed the report, the CPSU Central Committee plenum decreed:

That the next, 27th, CPSU Congress be convened 25 February 1986.

That the following congress agenda be approved:

1 -- The CPSU Central Committee report and the party's tasks -- speaker Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

2 -- The CPSU Central Auditing Commission report -- speaker Comrade G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

3 -- The new draft of the CPSU program.

4 -- Changes to the CPSR rules.

5 -- The basic guidelines of the USSR's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and the long term through the year 2000 -- speaker Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

6 -- Elections of the party central organs.

The plenum resolution stipulates the norm for representation at the congress, the procedure for electing delegates, and the schedule for conducting the report and election campaign preceding the congress.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's report at the plenum showed our country's successes, revealed shortcomings and omissions, defined ways and means of overcoming them, and set tasks for today and the long term.

There are 10 months left until the congress and they will be a time of strenuous and varied work -- political, economic, organizational, and ideological-theoretical work. This work requires an in-depth consideration of the prevailing situation, bold decisions, and vigorous actions.

The plenum reaffirmed the continuity of the strategic course elaborated by the 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. "As Lenin understood it," the report stressed, "continuity means an unfailing advance, the revelation and solution of new problems, the elimination of everything that impedes development. We must follow this Leninist tradition unconditionally, enriching and developing our party policy and our general line toward the improvement of the society of developed socialism."

The Soviet land has achieved great successes in all spheres of society's life. It has a powerful, comprehensively developed economy and skilled worker, specialist, and scientist cadres. We rank among the world leaders in many avenues of development of production, science, and technology.

Profound changes have taken place in social life. For the first time in history, the working man has become the country's master and the creator of his own destiny. The guaranteed right to labor and to remuneration for it, society's concern for man, broad access to spiritual culture, respect for the individual's dignity and rights, and the steady expansion of the working people's participation in management have become abiding values and inalienable features of the socialist way of life. They are the most important source of political stability, social optimism, and confidence in the future.

However, life does not stand still. It dictates the need for further changes and transformations and the achievement of a new qualitative state of society. It is primarily a case of qualitative changes in the economy, its transfer to an intensive growth footing, and the all-around enhancement of efficiency.

Alongside the successes, the plenum also noted unfavorable tendencies and difficulties in the country's economic development and revealed their objective and subjective causes. The main thing is that there has been no prompt or proper assessment of changes in the objective conditions of production development or of the need to accelerate the intensification of production and the changes in economic management methods and, what is particularly important, no persistence has been displayed in elaborating and implementing large-scale measures in the economic sphere. "Making extensive use of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and bringing forms of socialist management into line with present-day conditions and requirements, we must achieve a substantial acceleration of socioeconomic progress. There is simply no other way," the report noted.

Our organizational and economic and social reserves are great. If they are put into operation and if, above all, the human factor is activated, if we achieve the point where each person works conscientiously at his job, if we raise organization and discipline, then we can obtain a comparatively rapid return. To this end it is essential to fulfill contract commitments promptly and to a high standard, to struggle resolutely against waste and losses, and to commission capacities and assimilate new fixed capital within the planned schedules. Without introducing proper order at every enterprise and construction site, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and in every organization, there can be no question of rational economic management or the growth of economic efficiency.

The party views the fundamental acceleration of scientific-technical progress as the main lever for the national economy and intensification, the plenum stated. Here it is not a case of improving existing technologies, of partially modernizing machinery and equipment, but of turning to fundamentally new technological systems, to new-generation technology providing the greatest efficiency. For this it is necessary to give priority to the development of machine building, to attach paramount importance to catalysts of scientific-technical progress like machine tool building, computer technology, instrument building, electrical equipment, and electronics.

Economic policy should focus on the all-around improvement of output quality. That is the only reliable way of satisfying increasingly fully the country's requirements for modern equipment and the population's growing demand for various goods and of overcoming shortages.

To ensure the economy's rapid and high-quality growth it is essential to substantially improve management and the economic mechanism as a whole, bring them into line with modern requirements, and put an end to petty regimentation and excessive paperwork.

The concept of restructuring the economic mechanism has now become clearer, the plenum noted. While continuing to develop the centralized principle in resolving strategic tasks, we must advance more boldly on the path of expanding enterprises' rights and autonomy, introduce autonomous financing, and, on this basis, enhance the labor collectives' responsibility and interest in the end results of their work. We must turn from experiment to the creation of an integral system of economic management and administration. Here we must improve planning and the organizational structure of management and bring the principles of autonomous financing to primary labor nuclei and to each work place.

It is no less important to enhance the responsibility of republican and local organs in administration and the satisfaction of working people's requirements. For this it is necessary to continue to expand the rights of local organs and enhance their initiative and interest in developing production, using resources, and setting up all spheres of services for the population.

The party sees the supreme point of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development in steadily improving the people's well-being, for which it is essential to consistently steer a line toward the consolidation of social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual benefits; to elaborate effective measures to purge the distribution mechanism of the leveling tendency and of unearned incomes; and to ensure the direct dependence of the material position of every worker and every collective on the results of their labor.

The task of implementing the food program is an urgent one requiring special attention. Although positive changes have taken place in recent years in agricultural development, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing enterprises have the potential for substantially increasing food production. The task is to use this potential more fully and to put all reserves existing here into operation. The management of the agro-industrial complex requires further improvement, for which measures must be implemented making it possible to control this complex and plan and finance it as a single entity at all levels.

Much has to be done to satisfy more fully the demand for industrial goods and services, to improve the quality of these goods and expand their range, and to saturate the market with them. The comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere to be approved in the very near future will serve to achieve these aims. Every assistance must be given to satisfying working people's desire to use their income to improve their housing and cultural and consumer conditions, for leisure, tourism, and other purposes.

New tasks now face health care and national education. The material-technical base of health care and the quality of medical services and people's provision with medicines are in need of fundamental improvement. It is fundamentally necessary to improve the quality of the training and education of rising generations and their preparation for socially useful labor. The solution of the tasks set by the school reform must be treated not merely formally but pragmatically [soderzhatelno]. "In everything that concerns man and his labor, material prosperity, and leisure," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's report said, "we must be extremely attentive. For us that is a key question of policy."

The plenum also discussed current matters. A difficult task was set: making up what has been omitted in the first months of the year and fulfilling the year's plan without any amendment.

Rural workers must gratify the country with good results.

Both current and long-term tasks can only be resolved by relying on the people's living creativity, on their intelligence, talent, and labor.

The glorious party of Communists stands at the head of the nationwide movement for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The plenum urged Communists to ensure their vanguard role in launching precongress socialist competition and their businesslike support for valuable initiatives aimed at revealing and making better use of internal reserves. The preparation for the congress and the forthcoming reports and elections will help resolve these tasks.

Party meetings, conferences, and congresses, the Central Committee plenum resolution says, must take place in an atmosphere of efficiency, principledness, and a self-critical approach toward the assessment of the work of party organizations and their leading organs. It is important that reports and elections should help the further consolidation of Leninist norms of party life, the development of internal party democracy and of criticism from above and below, the growth of Communists' activeness and initiative, and the enhancement of their responsibility for the affairs of their organizations and of the party as a whole.

The main watchword of the moment -- creative labor, unity of word and deed, intiative and responsibility, and exactingness toward oneself and one's comrades -- must be made the leitmotif of precongress meetings and of all preparations for the congress.

The party has mature, well-trained cadres. During the reports and elections, the leading party organs will be formed and urgent cadres questions will be resolved. In its cadre policy, the party will continue to follow Lenin's principles and to steer a line toward ensuring the stability of party leadership and correctly combining experienced and young workers and swelling the party organs with new forces. At the same time the party opposes stagnation in cadres' movement and also believes that no party organization and no worker can remain beyond control. It will persistently continue the line toward rendering daily and specific aid to grass-roots party organizations, enhancing efficiency and effectiveness, reducing the flow of paper, and overcoming an office-bound style of work and the inclination toward numerous sessions and conferences.

An important task of the reports and elections is the further intensification of party leadership of the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol, and other elements of the political system and of all work on the development of Soviet democracy. Soviet people's activeness will undoubtedly be stirred by preparation for the congress and discussion of its draft documents. Here it will be important to be concerned to ensure publicity and the consideration of public opinion and working people's critical remarks, statements, and letters.

The party's political, educational, and ideological work should be linked to the main task of our day -- accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. There is headway on this sector, but not everything has been done to ensure that this work is very closely linked with life. Formalism and pontification continue to be obstacles here. There should also be less talk and more action in ideological work.

Positive changes have been taking place recently in the work of the mass media, but life demands more of them: deeper content, enhanced efficiency, plenty of information, and, the main thing, effectiveness. The effectiveness of the mass media, the plenum noted, "increases considerably when party committees give it active assistance and support.

"The only thing that is necessary is that this assistance and support should always be prompt and substantial. Of course, any attempts to suppress or disregard justified criticism must receive a principled party assessment."

The new tasks which the country is resolving in our day will meet with a fitting response in literature and art, which play a great part in enriching the spiritual life of society with new values and in the Soviet person's ideological and moral elevation.

The plenum paid great attention to questions of foreign policy. The CPSU and Soviet Government see the main thrust of their foreign policy activity in preventing the repetition of a war like the one against German fascism, the 40th anniversary of the victory of which the Soviet people will soon celebrate, and still more so in preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union follows and will continue to firmly follow Lenin's course of peace and peaceful coexistence, which is determined by our social system, morality, and world outlook.

Military-strategic equilibrium has now been achieved between the socialist community and the states of the aggressive NATO bloc, which is an exceptionally important historical gain for that community. Military-strategic parity reliably curbs imperialism's aggressive appetites. This parity must be preserved for the sake of peace.

Through the fault of the aggressive circles of imperialism, and above all U.S. imperialism, the international situation remains peturbing and dangerous. The United States continues to act as the instigator of the arms race and is sabotaging disarmament. It is constantly creating seats of conflicts and military danger, heating the situation now in one part of the world, now in another. At the Geneva talks it is refusing to discuss the question of nonproliferation of nuclear arms in space at the same time as discussing the question of limiting and reducing nuclear arms on earth, having violated the accord reached between the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States still wants to achieve a dominant position in the world, primarily in the military respect. These ambitious U.S. plans are hopeless. The Soviet Union and its friends and allies and all peoples advocating peace will not allow their implementation.

World war can be prevented. The Soviet Union, which will continue to spare no effort for the further consolidation of its Armed Forces, and the other socialist community countries stand guard over peace. The peace-loving forces are rallying increasingly closely and the antiwar, antinuclear movements are being activated in the struggle for peace. Ever new progressive democratic detachments are rising up against the threat of war. The communist and workers parties, trade unions, and mass public organizations are making an enormous contribution to the common cause of the struggle for peace.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum discussed great and complex questions of domestic and foreign policy. Soviet people unanimously approve and support this policy, and the plenum's work has generated a tremendous international response as well.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress will take place to a high organizational and ideological-political standard, under the sign of the close cohesion of the party ranks and the indestructible unity of the party and people.

IZVESTIYA Calls For Dedication

PM251852 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Handle Affairs Creatively and Work With Total Dedication"]

[Text] The documents of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which adopted a decision to convene the next CPSU congress, the 27th, on 25 February 1986, and determined the range of questions to be discussed at the congress, have been greeted with enormous attention and are now being ardently discussed in our country and abroad.

The plenum reaffirmed the continuity of the strategic course mapped out by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and also noted the forthcoming congress' vast significance, which is predetermined by the nature of the period through which we are living and by the scope and novelty of the tasks emerging before society and requiring bold solutions and energetic actions.

The great successes scored by the country in all spheres of public life are directly linked to our system's advantages. The USSR now has at its disposal a mighty and developed economy and trained cadres; it occupies leading positions in the world in many sectors of production, science, and technology. Soviet people are justly proud of their socialist gains -- the guaranteed right to work and be remunerated for working, society's concern for man from birth to old age, respect for an individual's dignity and rights, and the working people's broad participation in the management of all spheres of the life of society and the state.

At the same time the plenum participants' attention was focused on shortcomings and unresolved tasks, and a principled assessment was made of the unfavorable trends that have intensified over the last few years and the difficulties that have emerged; greater efforts will have to be applied to overcome them. The main causes of these difficulties were revealed and analyzed in depth: There was no prompt evaluation of the changes that have occurred in the objective conditions for production development or of the need for acceleration of its intensification and for amendments in the methods of economic management, and inadequate persistance was displayed in the elaboration and implementation of major measures in the economic sphere.

Such an analysis plays an enormous role; it provides the key to the elaboration of specific measures to overcome laggardness and of an extensive program for further efforts to achieve a new qualitative state of society. The main avenues of work are listed in the report to the plenum: scientific and technical updating of production, achievement of the highest labor productivity level in the world, improvement of social relations and primarily economic relations, social changes in the labor sphere and in Soviet people's material and spiritual conditions of life, activation of the entire system of political and public institutions, and deepening of socialist democracy and the people's self-management [samoupravleniye]. Every Communist and every Soviet person must be equal to these tasks and feel personally responsible for their implementation. The historical destiny of the country and the positions of socialism in the modern world will depend largely on how we handle affairs in the future.

The plenum report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized: "The main question now is: how and by what means will the country be able to achieve the acceleration of its economic development? When the Politburo examined this question we reached the unanimous conclusion that real opportunities for this do exist.

"The task of accelerating growth rates, and substantially at that, is fully feasible provided our entire work focuses on the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress; management, planning, and structural and investment policies are reorganized; organization and discipline are enhanced everywhere; and the style of our activity is fundamentally improved."

Every worker, every kolkhoz member, and every employee is well aware of the opportunities for improving production and increasing labor productivity existing in any work position and in any sphere of human activity given a conscientious attitude and total dedication in work. The need to make maximum use of these opportunities was particularly mentioned at the plenum, and emphasis was placed on the importance of the broadest possible interpretation of discipline and responsiblity -- from labor discipline to contractual discipline, resolute struggle against wastefulness and losses, and strictest responsibility for the safekeeping and correct utilization of all material assets. The imposition of proper order everywhere is a most important condition without which rational economic management and growth of the economy's efficiency are impossible. There is an overdue need, therefore, to move on from general slogans, of which we have had more than enough, to action: to enhance the responsibility of specific persons, including by legislative means.

The plenum report dealt with another important aspect of the strengthening of discipline: "Every person must tackle his own job and conscientiously perform his direct duties. Substantial results are impossible to achieve in any sphere of activity as long as a party worker supplants an economic manager, an engineer replaces a messenger, a scientist works at a vegetable growing base, or a weaver at a stock unit. Unfortunately, this happens all too often now. Of course, this situation did not develop overnight, in places it was caused by certain difficulties, and it cannot be corrected overnight, either, but it must be corrected. Only then will we be able to really rid ourselves of irresponsibility and slackness."

Scientific and technical progress, described at the plenum as "the strategic lever for the intensification of the national economy," is the most reliable instrument for growth of economic efficiency in modern production. The urgency of this question for our production is dictated by the fact that, in many sectors, the machines and equipment in plants are highly obsolete, while the coefficient of fixed capital renewal has fallen.

It was noted at the plenum that scientific and technical progress in most sectors is proceeding sluggishly and in an essentially evolutionary manner -- mainly by improving existing techniques and partially modernizing machines and equipment. Of course, these measures do yield a certain return, but it is too low. What we need are revolutionary changes for the better -- a transition to fundamentally new technological systems and equipment of the latest generations providing the highest efficiency. We are essentially talking about retooling all sectors of the national economy on the basis of modern achievements of science and technology.

The updating of production and the improvement of technological standards are also important because they are inseparable from the improvement of output quality and are an absolute condition for it. This problem was most urgently noted at the plenum: "quality, and quality again: This is our slogan today!" In this connection emphasis was placed on the need to speed up the pace of the development of machine building, boost the prestige of engineering labor, and enhance moral and material incentives for it.

At all stages of our society's development the party and the government have devoted enormous attention to the improvement of management and the economic machinery as a whole. The increased scale of the economy requires immediate and qualitatively new measures in all aspects of management.

This was the subject of discussion during M.S. Gorbachev's recent meetings with workers and economic leaders at the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to Moscow's I.A. Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant, and, with particular urgency, at the latest plenum. The essence of the economic machinery's reorganization lies in advancing more boldly along the path of expanding the rights of enterprises and their autonomy [samostoyatelnost], introducing financial autonomy and, on this basis, enhancing labor collectives' responsibility for and interest in the end results of their work, while at the same time developing the centralized principle in resolving strategic tasks.

It is well known that these principles underlie the large-scale experiment. The question now is to create an integral system of economic management and administration and start to reorganize the top levels of economic management so as to orient them toward the solution of long-term tasks and the quest for more effective forms to merge science with production.

The "core of management" -- planning, whose purpose is to ensure balanced and dynamic growth of the economy -- must become a more active lever for the intensification of production. At the same time it is necessary to relieve association and enterprise plans of the plethora of indicators and make broad use of economic norms, which give scope to creativeness and initiative. The actual management apparatus must be simplified and rendered more effective. Its superfluous links at times act as a brake, just like the mass of instructions which, at times willfully interpreting party and government decisions, fetter the autonomy of enterprises. There still are quite a few shortcomings in the management of the national economy. An uncritical attitude toward what has been done, exaggeration of achievements, and unwillingness to notice your own omissions hinders progress. Some ministry and department leaders display attachment to obsolete methods of management that have long since ceased to correspond to the modern stage of society's development. It is impossible to tolerate this today when there is such a sharp increase in demands for leaders to possess competence, an innovative sense, responsibility, skill in setting a task and getting it implemented, and ability to perceive the political meaning of economic management.

Concern for the working person and his material prosperity and relaxation has always been a key element of party policy. All the measures taken by the party and the government in the sphere of improving the country's economy and its social development have always pursued a single goal: to enhance Soviet people's prosperity and their cultural living standards. In this process the principle of social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual wealth must be further developed: Specific measures must be elaborated to eliminate wage leveling and unearned income distribution and ensure the direct dependence of the material position of each worker and each collective on the results of their labor.

Much attention was devoted at the plenum to all the most important aspects of the social program the party will present at its 27th congress, and special emphasis was placed on the immediate tasks: implementation of the food program, fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for consumer goods and services, development of orchard and truck gardening societies, improvement of the material and technical base of public health and the quality of medical services, implementation of the school reform, improvement of the material position of labor veterans and the living conditions of young families, protection of mothers, and so on.

The role played by republic and local organs in the management of economic, social, and cultural building and the satisfaction of working people's needs must increase everywhere. This requires the expansion of their rights and interests in the utilization of local resources and in the proper organization of all spheres of services for the population.

The solution of all program tasks and a successful start to the next 5-year plan will largely depend on how the present 5-year plan and the current year will be completed. It is well known that the beginning of this year was not easy. Today the party is setting the requirement of making good the shortfalls during the remaining months and fulfilling the 1985 plans unconditionally, without any amendments. This must now be the goal of socialist competition and all organizational work.

The plenum documents have accurately mapped out the work prospects and the specific tasks of the present. They will provide the main guidelines in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the report and election campaigns in all labor collectives' party organizations and in the vital plans of each Soviet person. Our party and government have always resolved nationwide state tasks relying on the people's living creativity, on their reason and talents. Therefore, when preparing for the congress, we must comprehensively develop ties with the masses and help boost the activeness and responsibility of Communists and all Soviet people. The 10 months remaining until the congress will be a period of intensive and diverse work -- political, economic, organizational, and creative ideological work.

We need peace for the implementation of our ambitious programs and plans. On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism we cannot fail to recall the devastation and calamities inflicted by the war on all Soviet people. Years and years were needed to heal the wounds inflicted on our economy and the other losses that will live forever in the people's memory -- the death of millions of the motherland's best sons and daughters. This is why the Soviet Union declared again at the latest plenum its intention to follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence. The cohesive community of socialist states is an insuperable force in the struggle for mankind's peaceful future.

However, forced to contain imperialism's aggressive intentions, we will continue to show concern for ensuring that our Armed Forces possess everything necessary for the defense of the motherland and of our allies. Our program for foreign policy relations is frank and clear: We are prepared for peaceful cooperation in the economic, cultural, or any other sphere with all who desire peace and do not seek unilateral advantages. We are prepared for talks with all who are honest in their intentions and desire agreement, respect the partner's interests and international law, and display willingness to overcome tension and develop peaceful cooperation. At the same time, the USSR and its friends and allies will never recognize any other state as having the right to impose a will that is alien to their interests. We will always maintain solidarity with the countries and peoples upholding their freedom and independence in the face of pressure by reaction. These are the most important principles of our international policy from which we have never departed and with which the Soviet people are now approaching the 27th party congress.

"The main slogans of the time, which must become the keynote of our precongress meetings and all the preparations for the 27th party congress are: creative labor, unity of word and deed, initiative and responsibility, and exactingness toward oneself and one's comrades. It is up to Communists to set an example here." This is how the task was presented by the CPSU Central Committee plenum. It is from these positions, fewer words and more deeds, that work is now being assessed by each collective and each Soviet person.

Sovetskaya Rossiya on Decisions

PM260914 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Party Approaches the Congress"]

[Text] Today we measure our deeds and plans against Lenin and his great ideas, and we live and work according to Lenin's behests...

These words, heard from the rostrum of the CPSU Central Committee plenum that has just been held, confirmed to the entire country and the entire world the immutability of our party's line and the continuity of its strategic course, a continuity which, in Leninist terms, signifies unfailing progress, the revelation and resolution of new problems, and the eradication of everything hindering development. It was from this realistic and exacting standpoint that the plenum defined the nature and content of party activity in the forthcoming period.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Convening of the Routine 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks Linked With Preparing for and Holding It." A question of great political importance was examined. The next party congress, which it has been decided to convene on 25 February 1986, will be an important landmark in the country's development. Its significance is determined by the paramount importance of the questions to be debated, including the questions of the new edition of the CPSU program and changes to the CPSU rules, by the nature of the period we are living through, and by the novelty and scale of the tasks facing society. This lends a special resonance to all the party's precongress work and requires serious interpretation of the prevailing situation, bold decisions, and vigorous actions.

The 9 months until the congress will be a time for intensive and multifaceted political, economic, organizational, ideological, and theoretical work. In this period, the plenum noted, we must comprehensively analyze and realistically assess the results of what has been done since the 26th congress and define the prospects for further development and the tasks of domestic and foreign policy. Documents of great importance will be prepared, above all fundamental documents such as the new edition of the CPSU program and the basic guidelines for our country's development in the next 5-year plan and through the end of this century.

The Central Committee plenum stressed that the development of Soviet society will be determined to a decisive extent by qualitative shifts in the economy, the switching of it to the path of intensive development, and the improvement of efficiency in every possible way. However, alongside the successes in the country's economic development, unfavorable trends have intensified in recent years and many difficulties have arisen. Starting in 1983, thanks to the party's active work, it has been possible to bring many components of the national economy up to scratch and improve the situation somewhat. "However," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said, "the difficulties have by no means been overcome, and we will have to make considerable efforts to create a reliable basis for rapid progress."

The CPSU Central Committee plenum analyzed the reasons for these difficulties. The most important reason is that the changes in the objective conditions of the development of production, the need to accelerate its intensification, and the change in management methods were not properly assessed in good time, and persistence was not shown in the elaboration and implementation of major measures in the economic sphere. Yet there are real possibilities of accelerating economic development. To this end it is necessary to put the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress at the center of all work, restructure management and planning, improve organization and discipline, activate the human factor, and ensure that everyone works conscientiously and wholeheartedly in his position.

It is necessary to consolidate the emerging shift in the strengthening of contractual discipline in the national economy, resolutely combat waste and losses, and put a stop to the practice of construction schedule overruns in capital construction. The plenum demanded that the accountability, including legislative accountability, of certain officials for ensuring the safekeeping and correct use of all material assets be stepped up. It is necessary to instill proper order at every enterprise, construction site, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and organization.

The party is spotlighting the task of cardinally accelerating scientific and technical progress. This is the main strategic lever for intensifying the national economy and making better use of the accumulated potential. Priority must be given to the development of machine building and paramount attention must be devoted to improving machine tool building and accelerating the development of computer technology, instrument making, electrical engineering and electronics. A great deal depends on increasing the prestige of engineering work. It is necessary to focus economic policy on ensuring the growth of output quality in every possible way -- only by resolving this task can the problem of quantity be solved, too. In short, it is a question of seriously restructuring the econoimc mechanism and raising labor collectives' responsibility for and interest in the end results of work.

The party sees the supreme meaning of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development as being to increase the people's prosperity, improve all aspects of Soviet people's lives, and create favorable conditions for the harmonious development of the individual. As was said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, it is necessary to consistently pursue the line of strengthening social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual wealth, intensifying the influence of social factors on economic development, and increasing economic efficiency. This line is wholly supported by Soviet people. It is a question of elaborating specific measures to purge the distribution mechanism of leveling, unearned income, and everything contrary to our society's economic norms and moral ideals. The party will continue to wage the most resolute struggle against all negative phenomena alien to the socialist way of life and our communist morality.

Time persistently presents problems requiring immediate resolution. These include, as the Central Committee plenum noted, the problems of implementing the food program. Positive changes have taken place in the development of agriculture and the supply of foodstuffs to the population, but it is necessary to bring all reserves of food production more fully into play on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, citizens' personal plots, and enterprises' subsidiary farms. The management of the agro-industrial complex requires further improvement.

A great deal also has to be done to more fully meet the demand for industrial goods and services. As the plenum noted, it is important for Soviet people to perceive changes for the better as soon as possible. The needs and requirements of people wishing to use their income to improve their housing, cultural, and consumer service conditions, leisure, and tourism, to develop orchard and truck gardening partnerships [tovarishchestvo], and for other purposes must be more fully satisfied.

Large-scale tasks arise in spheres of party social policy such as health care and national education. Improving the material position of labor veterans, especially those who have long since emarked on well-earned retirement, and the living conditions of young families, and protecting mothers and children are on the agenda. Resolving a social problem like the housing problem means ensuring that in the future each family has a separate apartment or well-appointed house. "We must be exceptionally attentive," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said, "to everything concerning people, their labor, material prosperity, and leisure. This is the key policy question for us."

The people and the party are faced with complex and considerable goals. These can be achieved by constantly developing the initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry, and intellientsia and by bringing the inexhaustible potential of socialist society into play. Our Leninist party is called upon to head the nationwide movement to accelerate the country's socieeconomic development. Every party organization and Communist must joint the struggle to achieve the short- and long-term goals.

The preparations for the congress and the forthcoming reports and elections will help to boost their activeness and responsibility, intensify party organizations' combat capability and strengthen their links with the masses, and, ultimately, enhance the party's leading role.

An appeal was voiced at the plenum that meetings in primary organizations should sum up the results of what has been done in a Leninist way, without false idealization or empty talk, generalize experience, fearlessly expose shortcomings, and reveal potential and specific ways of achieving production growth, increasing economic efficiency, and improving matters. The question of strengthening order and discipline is especially urgent. The attention paid to this has slackened recently, and leaders of collectives above all must be held accountable here. It is also necessary to strive to ensure that everyone fulfills his direct duties. Only then will it be possible to eradicate irresponsibility and indiscipline.

The following reminder at the Central Committee plenum is also fundamentally important: Higher demands must be made regarding the tone, professionalism, and demandingness of the forthcoming rayon, city, oblast, kray, and party conferences and union republic communist party congresses. There should be no room at them, as sometimes happens, for eulogies, compliments, and attempts to hide the essence of matters behind general words and to blame shortcomings on objective circumstances or departmental lack of coordination. Creative labor, unity of words and deeds, initiative, responsibility, and demandingness toward oneself and one's comrades are the theme of the precongress meetings and all preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Communists must set the example here. It is necessary to increase the demands made on every party member for his attitude toward his social duty, the fulfillment of party assignments, and the party member's honest and pure character.

The forthcoming reports and elections are a test of party committees' maturity in the sphere of cadre policy, since leading party organs must be formed. The party committee plenums that have been held in the country have once again been a reminder of the need to observe in the strictest way Leninist principles in the selection, placement, and training of cadres. Where these principles are violated and the promotion of personnel on the basis of personal devotion, subservience, and protectionism is permitted criticism and self-criticism invariably disappear, links with the masses become weaker, and failures in work emerge.

The most important sector is the party's political education and ideological work. There is progress here, but by no means everything has been done yet. Formalism, hectoring, empty talk, and the inability to speak the language of truth to people are all obstacles. Ideological and political education in all its forms must be linked with the central task of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, which drew up the party's precongress platform, was held on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government see the main meaning of their foreign policy activity as being to prevent a repetition of the tragedy the befell humanity and avert a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union states again and again that it will firmly follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence, which is determined by our social system, morality, and world outlook.

...The party is approaching its congress. A crucial phase is starting in the preparations for the forum of the country's Communists. The CPSU Central Committee plenum has armed party organizations with a specific action program. The realistic approach to problems and the desire not to dodge the difficulties that arise but to find ways of eradicating them -- approaches that were demonstrated at the plenum -- are a lesson and example of an exacting and demanding attitude to affairs for party organizations at all levels and for every Communist. This attitude alone will help up all to achieve the grand and noble goals set by the party.

GRISHIN PRESENTS WW II AWARDS TO MUSCOVITES

PM250935 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] Orders of the Patriotic War were presented to a large group of active participants in the Great Patriotic War at the Moscow CPSU Grokom yesterday. The motherland's high awards were presented to the war veterans by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The war veterans also received the jubilee medal "40 Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945." This jubilee award was also presented to those on the labor front who selflessly forged victory in the rear.

On behalf of Moscow Party Gorkom and Moscow City Soviet, V.V. Grishin cordially welcomed the Great Patriotic War participants, who fought heroically on its fronts, worked selflessly in the rear, and did their utmost to ensure the Soviet Union's great victory over fascist Germany.

All generations of Soviet people made their contribution to the glorious history of our workers' and peasants' state, the first such state in the world, V.V. Grishin said, and to its formation and development, but the contribution of the generation who defended the socialist motherland's freedom and independence in the fiercest and most difficult of all wars that our country has ever experienced was truly invaluable.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state duly pay high honor to the Soviet people's accomplishment in overcoming Hitlerite fascism -- that shock force of world imperialism. In our country participants in the Great Patriotic War are treated with concern and nationwide respect. The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government pay particular attention to further improving war veterans' material and living conditions. The materials of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum stressed that the CPSU will continue to concern itself with war and labor veterans' needs and requirements.

The recently adopted USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Award of the Order of the Patriotic War to Active Participants in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945" is a new manifestation of that concern for veterans.

In Moscow over 300,000 people will be presented with this high government award.

On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.V. Grishin presented the war veterans with the high awards given to them for bravery, staunchness, and courage in the struggle against the fascist German invaders and in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

The Great Patriotic War veterans expressed their heartfelt gratitude to the Communist Party Central Committee and the Soviet Government for their constant concern for and attention to war veterans. In their speeches the award recipients emphasized that they will continue actively struggling to fulfill the party's imposing plans and will devote their knowledge and wealth of experience to the service of the motherland, the party, the people, and the cause of young people's patriotic education.

The Great Patriotic War, in which we participated directly, was a difficult test for our people, V.V. Grishin said in conclusion. Under the Communist Party's leadership Soviet people showed unshakable ideological conviction, moral and political unity, and the utmost endurance and heroism during the grim war years. The Soviet Union bore the brunt of the war and lost 20 million people in gaining the world-historic victory over fascism.

The great victory was created by the entire Soviet people. The contribution made by Muscovites to routing the enemy will always be part of history, too. From the first to the last day of the war the capital's working people, led by their party organization, devoted all their strength to combating the fascist hordes. Over 850,000 Muscovites fought at the front and in partisan detachments. There was not a single day's letup in the work of industry, transport, and scientific institutions, which played an important role in providing the army with the necessary weaponry and equipment.

The heroic defense of the capital was one of the most important events of the war. The Battle of Moscow dispelled the myth of the invincibility of Hitler's army and buried once and for all the adventurist plan for a "Blitzkrieg" against the Soviet Union.

For its outstanding services to the motherland and the mass heroism, courage, and endurance it showed in the struggle against the German fascist invaders, the city of Moscow was awarded the lofty title of "Hero-City" and received the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" medal.

Four decades have passed since. The flame burns eternal on the graves of those who fell in the battles for our motherland's freedom and independence, and the glory of those who stood their ground and triumphed is immortal.

Our people are fully aware of the horrors of war and the high cost of victory, and also know well the value of peace. That is why all Soviet people, including Muscovites, unanimously approve the CPSU's wise Leninist policy aimed at strengthening peace and international security and removing the threat of thermonuclear war.

The 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is a notable date in Soviet people's lives. Our country's working people are greeting this jubilee with new achievements in communist building.

The party and the people are engaged in resolving the fundamentally important tasks of improving the society of developed socialism. The party's course of further increasing efficiency and in intensifying social production, speeding up scientific and technical progress, and consolidating the motherland's economic and defense might are being steadily implemented. Work is being carried out in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The working people of our hero-city are making their contribution to the efforts of all the people to further develop the country's economy and culture. True to their glorious traditions, Muscovites completed the targets for the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

Working people's efforts are currently being directed toward successfully fulfilling the targets and socialist pledges for 1985 and the whole 5-year plan. Satisfactory results were achieved in industry, transport, construction, and municipal services in the first quarter of the year.

Labor collectives are greeting the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism with new production achievements. Selfless shock labor is the concrete contribution that Moscow's working people are making to strengthening the motherland's economy and defense capability.

V.V. Grishin expressed his confidence that war and labor veterans will continue to actively struggle to fulfill the party's imposing plans to the best of their ability and devote all their knowledge and abundant experience to the service of the motherland, the party and the people and the cause of young people's patriotic education.

DECISION COMMEMORATING CHERNENKO PUBLISHED

PM261038 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

["Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on Perpetuating the Memory of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko" — KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] Taking into consideration the services rendered by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have resolved:

1. To rename the City of Sharypovo, Krasnoyarsk Kray, the City of Chernenko, and Sholdaneshtskiy Rayon, Moldavian SSR, Chernenkovskiy rayon.

2. To name for K.U. Chernenko the following: Krasnoyarsk's Grain Harvesting Combine Production Association; Kishinev's "Volna" Production Association under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; a sovkhoz in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, Kazakh SSR; the Young Pioneer Palace in the City of Penza; a street in newly constructed microrayons in each of the cities of Moscow, Krasnoyarsk, and Kishinev; the "Khorgos" Border Post in the Red Banner Eastern Border District, where he served; and a sea-going passenger ship.

3. To institute nine K.U. Chernenko Scholarships for students at the Krasnoyarsk State University, the Kishinev State Pedagogical Institute, and the Penza Polytechnical Institute.

4. To install commemorative plaques on the building of the "Khorgos" Border Post and on the house at No 19, Bolshaya Bronnaya Street in Moscow, where K.U. Chernenko lived.

5. To install a bust on K.U. Chernenko's grave by the Kremlin Wall in Red Square.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

RUSAKOV ARTICLE ON WW II VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

AU241121 East Berlin EINHEIT in German No 5/85 pp 300-305

[Article by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "On Behalf of Life on Earth"]

[Text] The more we move away from the historic days of May 1945 that proclaimed victory over Hitler fascism, the more clearly the events of that time emerged before us in all their greatness.

The world was saved from terrible danger. The crushing of Hitler fascism involved liberation from slavery for many peoples in Europe, including the German people. The victory over Hitler fascism, to which the Soviet Union made the important contribution, is not just one of the most important pages in history. It determined the further development of the situation in Europe and on other continents. With this victory a new era in the life of hundreds of millions of people began.

Victory Day occupies a special place in mankind's stormy chronical. It helps us to correctly assess the various aspects of international life. When the UN Organization proclaimed 8 and 9 May 1985 days of appreciation of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, it underscored the fact that the festivities on the occasion of this world historic event will help to mobilize the international community for new efforts in the struggle against the Nazi, fascist, and all other ideologies that are based on racial intolerance, hatred, and terror. At the same time deep concern was expressed about the fact that the apologists of fascism have activated their activities in a series of countries, as a result of which peace is threatened, and the assertion of man's basic rights and liberties is being obstructed. In this context one cannot help but point out the fact that in one single European country only, the FRG, it is being discussed to commemorate 8 May as a day of mourning. Naturally this is no accident but evidence of the fact that certain forces exist that obviously have not yet abandoned the hope of a "new edition" of the past.

The teachings of history cannot and must not be forgotten. One of these teachings is that the imperialists covered up their war preparations ideologically through rampant anti-communism in particular and that they tried to scare people with the myth of a "Soviet threat." We ask ourselves: Why was an opportune and decisive stop not put to Hitler's aggression? Why were the Soviet Union's constant proposals not accepted, namely to create a collective security system in Europe in order to bar the road of the fascist aggressors? Why did influential circles in the West, including the United States, help Hitler with such fervor to build up his enormous military machine? Why were Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland so carelessly thrown as fodder in front of the Hitler hordes? All this happened because the vision of the then leaders of capitalist countries was clouded by anticommunism. In their imagination they saw a "Soviet threat" and thus underestimated the real threat -- the threat of fascism. How heavily mankind had to pay for this shortsighted policy is generally known. However, the necessary conclusions from the past have by far not been drawn by all people. Even today there are many people in the Western countries who simply do not want to understand that communism has nothing to do with a policy that led to the outbreak of World War I and World War II. Both wars were started by imperialism and by it alone.

With the crushing of fascism, the Soviet Union undeniably proved the advantage of the social system that emerged in October 1917 and the superiority of Soviet weapons and of the USSR's socialist economy. This was a victory of the Marxist-Leninist humanistic concept over the misanthropic ideology of nazism, chauvinism, and racism. It was a defeat of the terrorist dictatorship of capitalist monopoly and a complete exposure of its social and national demagogy.

The collapse of Hitler fascism very clearly stressed a truth of first-rate importance: No one is able to achieve world supremacy. It also became very clear how dearly peoples had to pay for each such attempt to carry out such a crazy idea. Today we can draw an important conclusion from this: The attempt of the new candidates for world supremacy to achieve military superiority in the nuclear age, and to establish a "Pax Americans" bodes no good for mankind. The organizers of such plans themselves cannot expect any advantages from it. "The Soviet Union has never threatened anyone. However, neither will anyone ever succeed in imposing his will on us," Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said. (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 14 Mar 1985)

The main conclusion to be drawn from World War II is to struggle against war before it breaks out.

The USSR, GDR, and all socialist fraternal countries are guided by this, taking peace initiatives and making realistic proposals -- taking account of the concrete situation -- whose aim it is to make the outbreak of a nuclear war impossible. What is inspiring for us in this struggle is that the result of the victory won over fascism by the Soviet Union and the other freedom-loving states and peoples has basically changed the course of world history and this not to the advantage of imperialism. A new balance of forces has emerged and strengthened in the international arena, thus creating the possibility to put the militant circles of imperialism in their place.

A community of states emerged and turned into a strong power that is linked together by a common social system, by the unity of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, socialist internationalism, and by the ties of close friendship between the fraternally joined peoples. A historic achievement of socialism is the fact that the imperialists' monopoly over nuclear weapons has been broken and that an approximate military balance has been reached between the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the United States and NATO countries. We will not permit anyone to destroy this balance, because it is the basis for preserving peace under the current circumstances. A powerful wave of the national liberation revolutions swept away the colonial hinterland of imperialism. The newly established nation-states and the countries of the Nonaligned Movement became an active force that advocates peace and cooperation. In capitalist countries, the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist parties gained weight and influence. The peoples' antiwar and antimissiles movement has experienced an unheard of upsurge in all parts of the world. All this considerably hampers the development of military tendencies and curbs the actions by imperialist promoters of war.

However, the danger of a nuclear war, which is being prepared by the adventurous circles of imperialism, still persists. The arms race on earth unleashed by military circles in the United States is no longer enough for them. They now strive to transfer it to outer space and turn this into a "star wars" scene. Ruling circles in some West European countries have taken upon themselves a great responsibility toward the peoples through supporting Washington's military course. They are trying in vain to justify their action with an invented "Soviet military threat." They know full well that there has never been and does not exist any "Soviet threat." The territory of NATO countries, and this is a fact, is becoming a launch pad for U.S. first-strike missiles, and the peoples in those countries are becoming the hostages of the nuclear strategy practiced by the Pentagon.

This is especially true of the FRG. It is the main ally in enforcing the militarist policy practiced by U.S. imperialism. Today the FRG accounts for half of the NATO armed forces in central Europe, almost one-third of the fighter planes, and two-thirds of the NATO naval forces in the Baltic Sea. Bonn openly plans to equip the Bundeswehr with a "new generation" of weapons by the year 2000. The country is being crammed with lethal U.S. chemical weapons. The picture is complete when one takes into consideration that the FRG Government is willing to participate in "scientific research work" aimed at manufacturing offensive space weapons.

Apart from this, revanchist circles are openly emerging on the FRG political scene. Their program aims at eradicating the GDR, revising the political results of World War II, and changing the state borders established in Yalta and Potsdam, which were confirmed in the agreements between the FRG and socialist countries. These revanchist circles do not encounter official countermeasures; they are actually encouraged by government circles. How else can one interpret statements by FRG official representatives when they say that "the German question is still open"? Such statements are intended to secure loopholes so that "at a given point" the question of revising current realities in Europe can be opened again.

It should be clear that in this way the agreements worked out by 35 states at the CSCE, the 10th anniversary of which will be celebrated this year in Europe and throughout the world, are clearly called into question. Ruling circles in the FRG are obviously very far from drawing realistic conclusions from the history of World War II for which the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism should be an impetus. Such necessary conclusions from history are also missing in the case of Bonn's backer in NATO, the Washington administration, who would like to use its West European allies, in particular the FRG, for its "crusades" against communism.

The realistic conclusions drawn by the Soviet Union and by the GDR and the other socialist countries from the results of World War II are obvious in their struggle for European security, peaceful cooperation, the unity of the peace forces, and for eradicating any kind of revanchism from political activity.

The Soviet people have never linked the German people to the Hitler clique. It was not the USSR, but the United States that was for the division of Germany at the Tehran and Yalta talks. It was not the USSR, but the United States that proposed in 1945 that Germany should be turned into a "potato field." It was not the USSR, but the Western Powers that split Germany so that this has become a postwar reality.

The consistent line pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state was aimed in particular at eradicating nazism and militarism in Germany. This line was in keeping with the norms of international law and human ethics. The current lies of the initiators and creators of the West German state and of the aggressive NATO bloc, namely that the Soviet Union split Europe, are nothing other than an attempt to rid themselves of guilt.

The Soviet Union remembers with gratitude the best sons and daughters of the German people and the German antifascists who have never reconciled themselves to the atrocities of nazism. Many of the pages in the chronicle of the struggle against Hitler's reich have been written with the blood of German patriots -- by Communists and other fighters against fascism. These brave people have made their contribution to crushing the fiercest enemy of mankind. Their names and deeds will never be forgotten. Proof of this is the erection of a memorial to German antifascists in the city of Krasnogorsk near Moscow.

We appreciate all efforts in the struggle against Hitler fascism, and we value each contribution to this great common cause. The advocates of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism want to make people believe that the Soviet Union claims the sole credit for crushing German fascism and Japanese militarism. This is a distortion of our position. The chronicle of history has set down for all times that the Soviet Union should be credited with playing a decisive role in the victory. However, the Soviet people have never denied that the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition also made a great contribution to it.

It is not difficult to understand why such a fuss is being made in the world press now, 40 years after the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. This is a covert and deceitful attempt to denigrate the principle of cooperation between states with different social systems. The anti-Hitler coalition was the outstanding result of a policy of peace, of the policy of reason and goodwill by which not only the leading representatives of the USSR, but those of the United States, Great Britain, France, and of a whole number of other countries were guided in those difficult years. It is obvious that imperialist ideologists and politicians what to wipe out recollections from people's memories, namely that at that time the Soviet Union and the leading countries of the capitalist West were cooperating successfully, among other things in the military area. The great vital force of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems was proved in practice.

The Soviet Union has always been true to this principle and will never fail to be so. This has to be stressed in particular today when new negotiations are taking place in Geneva between the USSR and the United States on questions that are really of vital importance for the whole of mankind. No one should doubt that the CPSU and the Soviet state will do all they can to crown these negotiations with the positive results that are so fervently expected by the world's peoples.

The struggle against German fascism and Japanese militarism shows numerous examples of courage by millions of people struggling for their freedom. A heroic struggle against the occupiers was waged by members of troop units, partisan armies and units in Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and Hungary. The peoples remember the fearless fighters of the resistance and antifascist underground. We appreciate the participation of the MPR in crushing Japanese militarism, the valiant struggle against the conquerors waged by the peoples in Korea, Vietnam, and many other countries in Asia. An important contribution to victory in World War II was made by the peoples and Armies of the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and other states of the anti-Hitler coalition. Everywhere the Communists were the vanguard of the patriotic liberation struggle. The memory of this noble international cooperation will live forever and inspire people to unite in the struggle for peace.

The logic of the struggle against Hitler fascism and its accomplice presented a large group of peoples in the central and southeastern European states with a historic choice: What was at stake was refusing to allow their destiny to be further decided by classes long since condemned by history and who were not aware of the true national interest of their countries. Only the peoples themselves could decide their destiny. The correctness of this decision is convincingly proven by the prestige, sovereignty, and important international position of the countries of the socialist community in Europe, Asia, and America.

Special mention must be made of the profound qualitative changes that took place on German soil as a result of the victory over fascism. The creation of the first German workers and peasant state is an event of historic importance in Europe. On soil where imperialism had twice unleashed world wars and where a tremendously misanthropic ideology was promoted, a peaceful state emerged, which put an end to militarism and nazism for good, and based its relations with other countries and peoples on peace and friendship. The GDR has completely fulfilled the condition of the Potsdam agreement, a fact that has been and continues to be of great importance for strengthening peace and security in Europe. Unfortunately, this cannot be said about the other German state, which the peoples in the world expect to take measures to guarantee that no more wars will be started from its territory.

The building of a new, consistently antifascist society in the GDR is one of the most significant changes of our era. The GDR's position in the international arena and the example it sets in solving social problems are further convincing proof of the inexhaustible possibilities peoples have in socialism. Today the GDR is a truly democratic state with dynamically developing industry, agriculture, science, and culture. Qualitative changes have occurred in its social structure; what is characteristic is the increasing closeness of the workers class, cooperative farmers, socialist intelligentsia and other strata, and the political moral unity of the people. Wonderful young people are growing up, brought up in the spirit of the revolutionary and Thaelmann tradition, and who are faithful to the legacy of fighters against fascism and for socialism. The Communists and working people of the republic are proud that the ideas of scientific socialism are successfully applied in the homeland of their founders Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

The Soviet people nurture feelings of profound friendship with the GDR people who, under the leadership of their vanguard, the SED, are purposefully and firmly progressing on the road they have chosen.

Our German comrades are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation from Nazi tyranny in a dignified manner. They are trustfully looking to the future and are preparing for the coming 11th SED Congress with further successes.

The Communists and the working people in the GDR quite logically view the indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and the GDR's stable position in the socialist community as a foundation for the development of the country and as a source of its strength. "The heroically won victory over fascism by the Soviet Union as the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition has made it possible to open a new chapter in the history of our people. Neither the fathers, the sons, nor the children's children in our country will ever forget that more than 20 million Soviet people lost their lives for it. Friendship with the Soviet Union is our people's main concern. It is one of the greatest achievements of the GDR in 35 years," Comrade Erich Honecker stressed. (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 6-7 Oct 1984)

Unity, friendship, and cooperation among the socialist countries are decisive preconditions for the successful solution of the great historic tasks facing the socialist community. This is particularly obvious today. It is socialism that has noticeably contributed to the promotion of truly humane relations between peoples and that has created an international community as a prototype of the future fraternity of all working people. It has become the most important factor for strengthening peace. The course of the socialist countries in the international arena and the defense potential of the socialist community guarantee not only the creative work of the peoples of our countries, but, also world peace. The stronger the alliance and class solidarity of all socialist fraternal countries, the more successfully will socialism fulfill its task of being a solid bulwark against any assault by the forces hostile to peace.

The stronger its positions in decisive areas of human activity and in material production, the more successfully will the community of the fraternal countries fulfill its mission of peace and social progress. Socialism has achieved undeniable successes in this respect. National income has increased almost ninefold compared with 1950 when CEMA was founded. The developed capitalist countries increase their national income only 3.3 times over in the same time span. The strategy of greatly intensifying the production process on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology, which was agreed during the summit economic meeting in Moscow a year ago, will direct the community of CEMA member-countries toward new positions in the competition with capitalism. The main goal of socialism, to improve the well-being of the working people, will be achieved to a greater extent.

Almost simultaneously with the anniversary of victory we will mark the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, which is untiringly watching over and reliably defending the peaceful work of our peoples, peace, and calm in Europe, one of the most critical areas on earth. Its activity embodies the idea of ensuring collective peace, the necessity of which was already demonstrated in the years of the peoples' struggle against fascism.

The successes of the USSR and the GDR and those of all other socialist countries in building a new life and in preserving peace are inseparable from the leading and guiding role played by our Marxist-Leninist parties. Guided by the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, the CPSU and SED are firmly furthering the USSR's and GDR's constant advance along the road to socialism and communism and they work intensively to develop our relations in the future. Fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the SED and among all communist and workers parties in socialist countries is the most important basis of our community, it is its "living soul." "A priority task of our party and state," stated Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum (1985), is to protect and universally strengthen the fraternal friendship with our closest comrades-in-arms and allies, the countries of the great socialist community." (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 12 Mar 1985)

The all-around cooperation between the USSR and the GDR and their fraternal ties are a solid and reliable link in the community of the socialist countries. The Soviet people deem it their international duty to strengthen, from all viewpoints, their friendship with the working people in the GDR who have stood the test in the great events of the post-war decades. The socialist GDR has found a reliable partner in the Soviet Union, and the advocates of revanchist ideas have to reckon with this convincing fact. The socialist community achieved on German soil in the GDR embodies the ideals of many generations of fighters for the just cause, for freedom, equality, and democracy. It is excellent proof of the immortality of the heroic deeds of peoples who won a great victory 40 years ago.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES SECRETARIES TRADE CONFERENCE

LD201451 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The tasks of state cooperative technology have been examined by the CPSU Central Committee at a conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist parties of the union republics. It was noted at the conference that retail trade turnover has increased compared with last year, but at the same time the plan set for the first quarter had been underfulfilled. Shortcomings in organizing trade and in the production of goods with the required range and quality were pointed out.

Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed those present.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS TBILISI THEATER PREMIERE

PM241338 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 18 April 1985 front-pages a 200-word TASS report entitled "Show Calls for Vigilance."

The item covers the premiere of the play "Day of Judgement," devoted to the international war crimes tribunal proceedings, at Tbilisi's Shota Rustaveli Theater, and says:

"The performance was attended by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee."

NIKONOV RELEASED FROM MINISTERIAL POST

LD261231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Nikonov from his duties as RSFSR minister of agriculture in connection with his election as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

TAJIKISTAN'S NABIYEV INTERVIEWED ON CADRE WORK

PM241325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Interview with R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, by special correspondents V. Kozhemyako and O. Latifi: "What Demands on a Leader? -- Party Life: Precongress Review" -- first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Wherever a person works, success depends to a large extent on what demands are made on him and, in turn, what demands he makes on himself. When it is a question of a leader, this truth has a special ring to it.

Among the tasks involved in work with cadres today is the monitoring, in accordance with today's conditions and needs, of workers' activity. Party organizations are called on to create the kind of atmosphere everywhere that will ensure that the people entrusted with the leadership of any particular matter display the maximum initiatve and creativity. At the same time this must be an atmosphere in which any violation of discipline or socialist legality or the slightest deviation from the norms of party ethics receive a principled assessment. It is only in this way that the sense of responsibility of leading workers can be steadily increased.

A conversation between PRAVDA correspondents and R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, was devoted to this topical problem.

"Exacting demands," Rakhman Nabiyev noted, "help a person reveal his potential more fully and at the same time warn him against incorrect steps. Life constantly teaches this. One of our main concerns today, consistently fulfilling the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committe March (1985) Plenum, is to increase exactingness toward cadres and persistently teach them the Leninist style of work.

"When you think about the time preceding the 27th party congress, you see that the very atmosphere of our society is becoming more exacting. Moreover, there is a natural law that says: Wherever party organizations actually step up monitoring of cadres' work rather than just talking about doing so and wherever cadres are held strictly accountable on a daily basis for their entrusted sector, economic and social problems are resolved better and more rapidly.

"I cite the example of Isfara Gorkom. The first secretary there is a woman, Gulafzo Savriddinova. However, she has a strong arm in the best sense of the word. She has a vigilant eye. When she took over leadership of the party gorkom, she attempted above all to arrange matters in such a way that each leader in the rayon would be aware of assiduous and effective party monitoring. It takes different forms: reports in the gorkom and primary party organizations, interviews, and certification assessments. The essence is to mobilize people's creative abilities -- to help some people and to correct others. This has already produced results. For instance, stockraising has been boosted and a record vegetable harvest has been gathered.

"However, matters have acutely deteriorated in Nauskiy Rayon, which was previously held in high repute. Why? What happened? It can be explained like this: The raykom inadmissibly relaxed its attention toward work with cadres. Farms started to lag behind one after another, and the leaders were not called to account properly. They tolerated blatant violations of discipline and abuses. The republic Communist Party Central Committee specifically reprimanded K. Akmalov, first secretary of the party raykom, for all this.

"Summarizing the results of the 4th year of the 5-year plan, we noted with satisfaction that the socialist pledges have been fulfilled both in industry and agriculture. However, this is only on the whole. When you examine them a little more attentively it turns out that every fifth enterprise failed to cope with the plan. Every fifth farm failed to fulfill the plans for the sale of livestock and poultry, and the same is also to be observed in vegetable growing. Those are the kind of reserves we have! Perceptible and very obvious.

"What are the special concerns of some farm leaders? To obtain more capital investments, equipment, supplies, and mineral fertilizers. But they do not really think about how to use all this more effectively."

Question: Judging by letters to the editorial office, there are also leaders who pause and rest content, once they achieve a certain result. This result was all very well yesterday, whereas today it is no longer anything special, for life makes new demands.

[Nabiyev] Our task is to foster in cadres constant discontent with what has been achieved. If the collective you lead achieves a success, do not think it is now possible to slacken the pace, relax, and enjoy a rest. Go on. Storm new heights. It is only thus that they will be conquered.

I can remember many instances when timely and skillful party influence has helped people reorganize themselves in the necessary direction. You see, if a person loses momentum, his exactingness toward himself weakens. What is necessary? Primarily, he must be frankly told about this, but then it depends on him and what conclusions he draws.

I remember Leninskiy Rayon's "Rokhati" Kolkhoz was declining increasingly perceptibly. The question was raised of replacing the chairman Asomidin Nurov. However, first he was invited to the republic Communist Party Central Committee. A very detailed and serious discussion was held. The party raykom bureau discussed the work of the kolkhoz party organization and board. It must be noted that all this was advantageous: Matters in many respects changed for the better.

Question: They changed -- that means the goal was achieved. That, of course, is good. But is this always the case? A worker immediately becoming different just because he has been discussed...

[Nabiyev] Not always. I am not going to make this process out to be simpler than it is. For one particular person a principled discussion in the party committee or even a critical mention from the platform will indeed be sufficient, but for another person, even a whole bunch of reprimands is like water off a duck's back. What is important here is what stance the party organ adopts, and how consistent and exacting it is.

I will provide you, as the saying goes, with food for thought. For unsatisfactory labor organization and violation of the rules for livestock produce procurement, Ayninskiy Party Raykom reprimanded Shodmankulov, chairman of the "Uzbekistan" Kolkhoz, endorsing his record card. The punishment was serious, and it was to be expected that the man would change his attitude toward matters. However, these expectations were not realized. The raykom punished the party member for a second time -- this time it was a severe reprimand with the endorsement of his record card. And so? The chairman still continued to work badly, but he was recommended at a rayon party conference for a place on the raykom. The republic Communist Party Central Committee put an end to this unprincipledness: The unworthy fellow was expelled from the raykom and relieved of his leading post. But you see it had to come to that...

Question: The letters PRAVDA receives, including from Tajikistan, point out that the punishment is sometimes at variance with the degree of blame. That is, out-and-out leniency is permitted in appraising a misdemeanor. For instance, serious violations were revealed in the system of referral and admission of grant-aided economic students to the Tajik Agricultural Institute. But how were the guilty ones punished? A. Vakhobov, manager of the "Vakhshvodstroy" Trust, was warned. A. Abdukadyrov, first secretary of the party's Kommunisticheskiy Raykom, was reproved. Was this not too lenient? Or take another case. M. Dzhabarov, manager of the Leninabad "Gorzelenstroy" Trust, was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for writeups. He was released from detention under an amnesty. At the same time, despite the manifest nature of the crime committed, he was retained in the party and in also continued to work at his same post.

[Nabiyev] He has not been expelled from the party and removed from his post... But you are right, such impermissible leniency is still encountered, and it has a demoralizing effect on people. No, the procedure should be strict: If a person is guilty he should receive his just desserts, as the saying goes. Despite former services. We must pursue this line more firmly.

Question: Some letters bluntly raise the question: Why are some workers, who have made a mess of things and compromised themselves, transferred from one managerial post to another?

[Nabiyev] From my observations, various reasons come into play here. For example, the patronage of a higher-ranking leader who, for patently unprincipled reasons, "rescues" an unworthy worker. Ties of kinship, friendship, local favoritism...come to light. There are other reasons, too. A party committee does not work with a reserve in hand and does not prepare one, and as a result an artificial shortage of cadres is created, and when it is difficult to select a person at the right moment some people do indeed prove to be simply indispensable. They migrate from one post to another, though it has long been clear that there is no place for them in leading work. Incidentally, this is how the ground is prepared for those who would like to "find a cosy niche in life."

We encountered this, for instance, in Zafarododskiy Rayon. Is it normal for a person to be transferred from one leading post to another 6 times in 8 years? What post did Aliyev not hold! Deputy chief of a party raykom section, manager of the rayon Selkhoztekhnika, chief engineer of the agricultural administration, chairman of the raykom trade union... Nobody got any sense out of him anywhere, but they kept him.

Someone called Yugay was appointed director of the newly set up "Shirin" Vegetable-Growing Sovkhoz in this same rayon. It was not only that he had an incomplete secondary education. As manager of a section on the "Pobeda" Sovkhoz, he had engaged in embezzlement of state funds and deception. However, he was not punished but elevated.

You can see where a superficial approach to work with cadres may lead. How can you talk of exactingness here, if the party raykom itself violates elementary norms?

Question: The party is focusing attention on questions connected with leaders' moral makeup.

[Nabiyev] Yes, this is a current issue for us, if only because there are still frequent cases of writeups, embezzlements, bribery, and acquisitiveness [khozyaystvennoye obrastaniye].

Recently the republic's Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the question of serious shortcomings in the development of collective horticulture. This was occasioned by the fact that, under the guise of useful work, certain people, including leading workers of the law enforcement organs, had started to build cottages of a size that did not tally with any norms. Frequently this was done by diverting state funds and material and technical resources to the detriment of planned construction. Naturally, these actions were appraised in a principled manner and the guilty were given their just desserts.

Question: Sometimes, not only individual workers but also whole organizations are not checked out or not required to render accounts for several years, thus essentially remaining outside the scope of monitoring and criticism. Yet the party poses the task of ensuring that each leader is constantly monitored by the masses from above and below, and that he is aware of his accountability and responsibility not just to those who lead him, but also to those whom he leads, his comrades in the party organization.

[Nabiyev] The potential of primary party organizations in stepping up exactingness toward cadres is very great. However, this potential is still being used by no means fully.

For example, we have created over 3,000 commissions to monitor management activity. However, a check was made, revealing that many are inactive and exist only on paper.

Or take another aspect of the matter. Why do primary party organizations often close their eyes to the misdemeanors of a leader? Is it not because they have grown accustomed to the idea that this is allegedly a matter for the higher bodies? They have habitually simply ignored Communists' opinion. Thus, in Leninabad Oblast in 3 and 1/2 years, 72 percent of the leaders who are party members against whom party proceedings were taken for various misdemeanors were punished without the primary organizations being consulted. It is true that the situation is now changing, and this is very good.

I note that there are serious shortcomings in auditing work too, which was mentioned at the recent republic Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. Last year the plan for carrying out audits failed to be fulfilled by 18 ministries and departments; some 255 enterprises, organizations, and farms were not checked out, and 52 of them had not had an audit for more than 2 years, which makes things easy for dishonest individuals.

Question: Increasing exactingness toward cadres presupposes, you will agree, stricter monitoring and verification of execution and more stringent accountability for slackness and violation of executive discipline. Without the strictest possible discipline the very best decisions and intentions remain merely good ideas.

[Nabiyev] Indeed there is no shortage of good resolutions. However, they are not always fulfilled as the party demands, that is completely and in the set time. It happens that a decision is adopted, but the tasks laid down by it are not fulfilled. A new decision is adopted and everything repeats itself.

For example, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted that the Leninabad Party Obkom had examined questions of legal education and improving the protection of law and order dozens of times, but the number of violations of the law in the oblast continues to grow. It must be said that even now not everything has been done to eliminate the shortcomings noted, for which this obkom recently received serious criticism -- and rightly so.

Another example: The Gorno-Badakhshan Obkom Bureau has discussed questions of stockraising development around 100 times since the start of the 5-year plan. However, this has not produced the desired results. Matters in the sector are improving only slowly.

What lesson must be drawn from such examples? In every specific instance we must find the people who are guilty of hindering progress, and deal with them in a party-minded manner. This is how the republic's Communist Party Central Committee acted in investigating the work of the Ministry of Municipal Services. The formal, or -- to be more precise -- irresponsible, attitude to the fulfillment of a decision adopted earlier was appraised impartially. Measures were adopted to strengthen the leadership of this ministry.

The demands made on the leaders of other republican ministries, primarily the Ministries of the Light Industry, Automotive Transport, and Trade, have been stepped up. Of course, we do not understand exactingness merely as the punishment or replacement of workers. Sometimes, having analyzed a situation, it is more important to help a person.

Monitoring is a wide-ranging and multifaceted affair. It should not operate just from time to time, but every day. We still have much work to do here, for we can see our weak points.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

REPUBLIC SECRETARIES CONFER ON INTERNAL TRADE

PM241525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of union republic communist party central committee secretaries has been held at the CPSU Central Committee to discuss tasks of state and cooperative trade in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum to strengthen the organizational work of party, soviet, and economic organs for the successful completion of the economic and social development plans in 1985.

It was pointed out at the conference that the realization of the measures outlined by the party to increase production of consumer goods and improve their quality and range helps to more fully satisfy the population's growing needs for industrial goods and foodstuffs.

Retail commodity turnover during January-March of this year increased by R1.7 billion compared with the corresponding period last year. Sales of livestock products, light industry products, cultural and domestic goods, and household appliances increased. At the same time the commodity turnover plan set for the first quarter was underfulfilled.

The conference pointed to shortcomings in the organization of trade and in the production of the necessary range of high-quality goods. The attention of the conference participants and the leaders of the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz was drawn to the need to take urgent measures to make good the lag that has occurred and to strengthen organizational and political work aimed at the further improvement of trade, the broad introduction of progressive forms of services, and the unconditional fulfillment of the 1985 commodity turnover plan. It was emphasized that party and soviet organs locally, which are called upon to show constant concern for satisfying the working people's needs and requirements, must strengthen control over the activities of trade organizations, industrial associations, and enterprises employed in producing consumer goods and be more exacting toward leading cadres for the assigned task.

The conference was addressed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

BRIEFS

NEW CONTAINER LINES -- A container line established on the artificial Kapchagayskoye More and the upper reaches of the River Ili will permit a reduction in motor vehicle transport across the mountain passes of the Dzhungarskiy Alatau near the capital of Kazakhstan. The port of Borokhudzhir, built from the funds of agro-industrial complexes, has received large-tonnage vessels carrying combined fodder and fertilizers. There are powerful cranes installed in the port, and all-purpose loading and unloading mechanisms that ensure the handling of bulk materials from railway coaches into metallic containers. Container lines are also being set up on the Irtysh, Ural, and other rivers of Kazakhstan. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Apr 85 LD]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS REPORTS LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1648 SATELLITE

LD251754 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 25 TASS -- An artificial earth's satellite, "Cosmos-1648", intended for the continuation of space exploration, was launched in the Soviet Union today. It was put into orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution -- 88.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 265 km, the minimal distance -- 196 km, the inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees. The equipment installed on board the satellite functions normally.

PROGNOZ-10-INTERCOSMOS STATION LAUNCHED

LD261207 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- The automatic "Prognoz-10-Intercosmos" station was launched in the Soviet Union at 9 hours 48 minutes a.m. of Moscow time on April 26, 1985. The aim of the launching is to study the structure of interplanetary and near-earth shock waves arising in interaction between solar wind plasma and the earth's magnetosphere.

On board the station is installed scientific equipment designed by scientists and experts of the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic according to the "Intercosmos" programme of international cooperation in the field of exploration and use of outer space for peace.

The automatic station has been put into a high elliptic orbit of earth satellite with the following parameters: maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 200 thousand kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 400 kilometres; initial period of revolution -- 96 hours 25 minutes; inclination of the orbit -- 65 degrees.

The onboard systems and scientific equipment of the "Prognoz-10-Intercosmos" station are functioning normally. The coordination-computer centre and institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR are processing the incoming information.

BRIEFS

MAN-MADE EARTHQUAKES TEST DURABILITY -- Moscow April 25 TASS -- An unusual earthquake has been registered by seismologists in Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan. Although its epicentre was beneath the foundation of a recently-erected tall building, there was no disaster, writes MN INFORMATION. The quake was specially caused by scientists in order to determine the seismic resistance of another residential block. It was imitated by a generator of seismic tremors designed in Kazakhstan. Before the test, the machine was installed by the foundation of the building. This has made it possible to employ an economic method of recreating the pattern of a real earthquake. The generator is directional and precise in its operation. The tremors appear over an area of tens of square meters. Local artificial earthquakes are useful to builders and architects. From now on, all newly designed houses will be tested this way to determine their durability. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0558 GMT 25 Apr 85 LD]